



PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1840.

3,216.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Month. To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two pence. Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 25, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, is ready for delivery to Subscribers. A few Copies are for Sale, and to be had at this Office, 2 Rupees per Copy.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated Quarterly. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees; communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office; Respondentia Bonds, each... Rs. 1 Ship's Articles... „ 1 Policies of Insurance... „ 1 Bills of Exchange, per set... „ 8 Interest Bonds... „ 8 Bills of Lading... „ 8 Powers of Attorney, each... „ 8 Bombay, 25th September 1840

FOR CHINA VIA MANILLA. With quick dispatch, the "SULTANA," 600 Tons. For passage only apply to Captain PAGE, at EDULJEE FRAMJEE AND Co's.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, chattels, right credits and immoveable Estate which were of CHOWACAREN MUCKEE, late of Tellicherry Mahomedan Merchant deceased, at the time of his decease within the Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, may be granted to CHOWACARA KELOTE COONJEE AMERD Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay, with the will of the said CHOWACAREN MUCKEE deceased annexed, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 24th day of September 1840.

ACTON S. AYRTON,—Proctor.

ભરૂં પાપર

શ્રી. યુગ્મજની. જુડીકેટરીની શુપરીમ. ફોરટ મો. શ્રી. તાલકેરીવાલા. મરનાર. માપલા. વે પારી. યુગ્માદારે. પ્રમી. કે. ને. મરતી વેલાર્. મા નેની. નાંત્રદાર. ફોરટનાં. તાલકા મો. જો. માને. ફ. કપર. મહેલા. મરનાર. યુગ્માદારે. પ્રમી. વેલીસનંતું. મરેજું. તેજના. માલ. તથા. હુદ. તથા. હિરાની. તથા. ચાવર. મીલકતનું. વધીલાત નાંતું. લેવાશુ. શ્રી. યુગ્મજવાલા. માપલા. યુગ્માદાર. પ્રી. લે. હુ. આં. મો. દે. અરબ. દરી. કે. ને. મરેજું. પ્ર. લે. વાશતે. ને. મો. ફ. પાપર. મો. હા. ફો. રાખતા. હો. તે. જો. વો. ને. આ. લે. ને. સાથી. જ હે. ર. વા. ફ. તારીખ. ૨૪ મી. શપટેમ્બર. ૧૮૪૦ આદર્શ. ન. શ. સારદન. —વધીલ

استهارة

سو پریم کورت

تاجپوری ولا متوفی ما پلا
چو اکارن مکي جو رنے کے وقت
اس نامدار کورت کے تعلقے میں تھا
اور اس متوفی چو اکارن مکي نے
اپنا وصیت نامہ کیا ہی اس کی
مال ملک اور اوگہرائی وغیرہ کا
اختیار اور وکالت ناعہ لینے کے
لیہ مندی والے تاجر ما پلا چو اکارا
کیلوٹ کو نجی اود نے عرض کی ہی
اس واسطے چو لوگ اس باب میں
علاقہ رکھتے ہوں ان کو معلوم ہووے
تاریخ ۲۴ ستمبر ۱۸۴۰
ایکٹنگ ایس آرٹن
وکیل

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW the 26th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale, a large and valuable Collection of Books comprising the most esteemed works in Polite Literature, Philosophy, Science, Physics, &c. Also a large Collection of very superior Prints.

Likewise an Invoice of Looking Glasses. Catalogues will be published and the same on view from Thursday the 24th.

FOR SALE.—A High Cast Arab Horse about 6 years old accustomed to single Harness. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON and CARDWELL, an assortment of well finished Double and Single Barrelled Guns, Rifles, Holster and Pocket Pistols, of Messrs. WILLIAMS and POWELLS Manufacture.—Meadow Street, 25th Sept. 1840.

SILVER TEA SERVICES. A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London. Submit the prices of the following TEA and COFFEE SERVICES. The Cottage Pattern is plain, standing on shell feet, the Tea and Coffee-pots with a flower ornament on the lids. The King's Pattern is richly chased. The shape of either is new and elegant.

COTTAGE PATTERN.

Strong Silver Tea-pot	10	16	6
Ditto Sugar Basin and Cover	3	6	0
Ditto Milk Bowl and Cover	13	0	0
Ditto Coffee-pot	13	11	0
Complete	46	11	0

KING'S PATTERN.

Strong Silver Tea-pot	10	15	0
Ditto Sugar Basin and Cover	9	16	0
Ditto Milk Bowl and Cover	13	13	0
Ditto Coffee-pot	13	13	0
Complete	47	14	0

A variety of upwards of fifty Tea and Coffee Sets are in the Ware Rooms, with every article requisite for the side-board or plate-chest.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, Bombay. Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, Madras. Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, Calcutta.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

LADIES FINE GOLD NECK-CHAINS.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 9, Cornhill, London, offer a large variety of Ladies Fine Gold Neck-Chains of the Matted, Ring and Cable Patterns, a yard and a quarter long, at the following prices, according to the weight:—

The weight of 3 sovereigns	4	4	0
The weight of 4 sovereigns	5	5	0
The weight of 5 sovereigns	6	6	0
The weight of 6 sovereigns	7	7	0
The weight of 7 sovereigns	8	8	0
The weight of 8 sovereigns	9	9	0
The weight of 9 sovereigns	10	10	0
The weight of 10 sovereigns	11	11	0

The most elegant spangled-star, and fancy link patterns, at Two Guineas more than their respective weights.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, Bombay. Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, Madras. Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, Calcutta.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

SUPERIOR GOLD WATCHES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Watchmaker, No. 9, Cornhill, London, submit very large Stock of GOLD WATCHES, the whole of which are made and finished under the careful inspection of experienced workmen, on their own premises, and each is warranted for correct performance.

SIZE FOR LADIES.

Fine Vertical Watches jewelled, in engine turned gold cases and gold dials, warranted... £10 10 0

Fine Vertical Watches, jewelled, with double backed engine turned gold cases and gold dials, warranted... 12 12 0

Patent detached Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, with double backed gold cases and gold dials, warranted... 14 14 0

Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, second and enamel dials, warranted... 27 17 0

Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, seconds, double backed gold cases and gold dials, warranted... 21 0 0

Either of the Gentlemen's Watches may be had in gold hunting cases for £3 3s. each extra.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, Bombay. Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, Madras. Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, Calcutta.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

SERVICES OF PLATE, adapted to this climate, may be obtained direct from England, to be paid for on arrival, from A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, who have published for circulation in this Country a Pamphlet, containing detailed lists of prices, illustrated with sixty engravings, and now distributed through their Correspondents, free of cost, on application.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, Bombay. Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, Madras. Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, Calcutta.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, Bombay. Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, Madras. Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, Calcutta.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

STRONGLY PLATED CURRIE DISHES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London.

SUBMIT the prices of the following patterns of Strongly Plated Currie Dishes, with Silver handles and edges and silver shields for engraving the crest or coat of arms.

THE GADROON PATTERN.

Four strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers	10	10	0
Four extra strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers	12	12	0

THE FLOWER PATTERN.

Four extra strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers	13	10	0
Warmers for hot water with silver feet and handles, to match either of the above sets of Dishes, 49 9s. the set of four.			

The handles of covers of either of the above sets of dishes may be taken off so as to form eight dishes when required.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, Bombay. Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, Madras. Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, Calcutta.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

PLATE.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London offer the best SHELL BORDERED SILVER WAITERS, of every size, with plain centres, at 8s. per oz., or with chased centres, at 8s. 6d. per oz.

A round Silver Waiter, with shell border	5	2	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border	7	4	6
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border	8	10	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border	12	15	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border	17	17	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border	36	11	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border	52	14	0

The Plate Rooms of this Establishment, contain a large and choice selection of every article requisite to complete a service.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, Bombay. Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, Madras. Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, Calcutta.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

VICTORIA PATTERN PLATE.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, in addition to their many patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, have finished this very elegant new pattern, after the admired style of Louis XIV. The following are the usual weights:—

1 dozen Victoria Pattern Silver Table Spoons	40	at	6	6	13	0	0
1 dozen ditto	40	at	6	6	13	0	0
1 dozen ditto	40	at	6	6	13	0	0
1 dozen Dessert Spoons	25	at	6	6	8	2	6
1 dozen ditto	25	at	6	6	8	2	6
1 pair ditto	13	at	6	6	4	4	6
1 Soup Ladle	11	at	6	6	3	11	6
4 ditto	12	at	7	0	4	4	0
4 ditto	12	at	7	0	4	4	0
1 Salt ditto (quilt bowls)	1	13	0				
1 ditto	1	13	0				
1 Fish Slice (pierced and strong)	3	4	0				
1 dozen ditto	14	at	7	0	4	13	0
1 pair ditto	1	3	0				
1 pair Sugar Tongs	1	3	0				
1 Fiddle pattern Silver Spoons and Forks	21	per	ounce				
King's pattern Silver Spoons and Forks	6s.	4d.	ditto				

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, Bombay. Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, Madras. Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, Calcutta.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, Bombay. Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, Madras. Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, Calcutta.

SERVICE OF PLATE. adopted to this climate may be obtained direct from England, to be paid for on arrival, from A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, who have published for circulation in this country a pamphlet, containing detailed lists of the prices of the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and the different Articles of Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches. It will be found a useful guide to persons requiring these articles, and is illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings. The prices are as those low fixed rates which have been so eminently successful in drawing attention in Great Britain and Ireland.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, Bombay.
Messrs. PARRY, DARR, & Co. Merchants, Madras.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSIE & Co. Merchants, Calcutta.

who will receive the amount for them on delivery. The pamphlet may be obtained free of cost at the counting house of either of the above named Firms on application, or in answer to a post-paid request.

SILVER PLATE PLATED GOODS, JEWELLERY, AND WATCHES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, respectfully announce that they have established Correspondents in this country, through whom may be obtained, direct from England, Services of Plate, &c. suited to this climate, to be paid for on arrival out. A pamphlet is published for distribution, containing detailed list of the prices of the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and the different articles of Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches; it will be found a useful guide to persons requiring these articles, and is illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings. The prices are at those low fixed rates which have been so eminently successful in drawing attention in Great Britain and Ireland.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, Bombay.
Messrs. PARRY, DARR, & Co. Merchants, Madras.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSIE & Co. Merchants, Calcutta.

who will receive the money for them on delivery. The pamphlet may be obtained free of cost at the counting house of either of the above named Firms on application, or in answer to a post-paid request.

THE SIXTY SEVENTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the First Class of the above Lottery are for Sale at WITTHOLDASS BHOYCHUND and Co. opposite to the General Post Office at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket at Rupees 38 0 0 each.
Half Ditto at 19 0 0 Do.
Quarter Ditto at 9 2 0 Do.

A CLUB OF TICKETS IN THE 67TH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

WITTHOLDASS BHOYCHUND and Co. beg to acquaint the public, that they have made a Club of 15 Tickets, of the First Class of the 67th Madras Government Lottery, divided into (50) fifty Shares, each Share at Rupees (13) thirteen on the following Terms and conditions viz.

The Number of the above (15) Fifteen Tickets, will be specified in the receipt, which will be granted to the Shareholders, and such prize or prizes that may be drawn to the said Tickets in the First Class shall be appropriated for the renewal of the remaining undrawn Tickets into the Second Class, and whatever may be the overplus shall be distributed amongst the respective shares, but should such funds be not sufficient for the above renewals, the holders of shares will be liable to pay the difference proportionably to complete the same. If any of the share holders decline to renew his Share into the Second Class as above stated, he or they, shall forfeit his or their privileges of the First Class, and shall not be entitled to any benefit in the First Class and also in the second Class. Prizes will be paid 41 days after the Drawing of the above Lottery at Madras shall have been concluded, if the receipts of the shares are presented within twelve months from the date of conclusion of the drawing and not otherwise. Two per Cent commission for managing this Club will be deducted from the prizes. The Drawing of the First Class will take place at Madras on the 16th October 1840.

ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS!!!

WITTHOLDASS BHOYCHUND and Co. Second Bombay Minor Lottery, on 15,000 Rupees and 55 Tickets of the 1st Class of the 67th Madras Government Lottery. A few Tickets of the first class of the above Lottery, may be had at the projector's office at 16 Rupees each. The Terms and Conditions are already published in the public papers.

TERMS CASH.
Bombay, 25th September 1840.

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1840.
Mr. A. A. C. Forbes, to be third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur.
Bombay Castle, 23d September 1840.
Lieutenant Estridge, assistant to the mint engineer, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the

25th instant, to proceed to Deccan on urgent private affairs.
Mr. S. Babington, acting third assistant to the collector of Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 5th proximo, under section XI. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency on private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, Chief Secy.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1840.
The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, under act No. xiv. of 1835, to confer on Duncan Davidson Esq. acting 2nd assistant magistrate of Belgaum, the full powers of a magistrate in that collectorate.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1840.
The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major E. Willoughby of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Secretary to Government, in the military and marine departments, during the indisposition of Lieutenant Colonel Wood, or until further orders.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.



GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1840.
No. 579 of 1840.—The following temporary appointment is confirmed:—

Lieutenant R. N. Meade, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Assistant Quarter Master General to the Northern Division of the Army, during the absence of Captain Del Hoste, or until further orders.

No. 580 of 1840.—The following orders are confirmed:—

An order by Major Forbes, dated the 3rd ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Franklin of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of that Regiment, consisting of three Companies, proceeding on Field Service to Upper Scinde, from the 23d June last, until further orders.
An order by Major Newport, dated Sukkur the 16th ultimo, appointing Ensign and Acting Quarter Master Whitehead of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment, on the departure of Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Cartwright from that station.

An order by Brigadier Gibbon dated Deesa the 23rd ultimo, appointing Captain Farquhar of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to that Regiment, on its departure from Deesa.

No. 581 of 1840.—The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Manson C. B. dated Ahmednuggur the 10th March last, appointing Lieutenant J. S. Unwin of the Goluaduz Battalion to take charge of the Officers of Adjutant and Quarter Master to that Battalion, from the date of his arrival at that station.

No. 582 of 1840.—The leave to the Mauritius and Australia, granted to Lieutenant G. T. Foggan of 5th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Order No. 469, dated 15th September 1838, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of four months on the same account.

No. 583 of 1840.—The following promotion is made:—

14th Regiment Native Infantry.
Ensign G. F. Thorne to be Lieutenant, vice Black deceased Dito of Rank, 1st Sep emb 1841.

The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Thorne promoted.

Ensign W. S. Horwood, Regimental all Rank 1st Sept. 1840. Army Rank 11th Dec, 1839.

No. 584 of 1840.—Leave of absence for a period of one year, is granted to Major C. J. Cunyngnam of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to proceed to the Neelgherries for the benefit of his health.

No. 585 of 1840.—Major Edward E. M. Willoughby, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Secretary to Government in the Military and Marine Departments, during the indisposition of Lieutenant Colonel Wood, or until further orders.

No. 586 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Brevet Colonel P. Fearon, to command the Mhow Brigade.
Brevet Colonel F. Farquharson, to command the Brigade at Ahmednuggur.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1840.

No. 587 of 1840.—The following Officers on the Staff, are temporarily placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Regimental duty.

Artillery. Lieutenant Giberne,
Captain Cotgrave, " Jacob,
Lieutenant Gaisford, " "

Infantry. Lieutenant Pelly.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Pelly.

No. 588 of 1840.—Mr. Charles Cunningham is admitted into the Service as an Acting Assistant Surgeon, as a temporary measure.

No. 589 of 1840.—The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Major Baillie, dated Poona the 1st instant, appointing Lieutenant F. Jackson of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment during the absence of Lieutenant Bellasis on sick leave to the Presidency, or until further orders.

No. 590 of 1840.—Lieutenant C. W. Prother of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, Cadet of the Season 1835, is promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain, from the 8th September 1840.

No. 591 of 1840.—Major General J. Morse, Commanding at Baroda, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st of October to the 1st November next, to proceed to the Presidency on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1840.
No. 592 of 1840.—Lieutenant Colonel T. Dickinson, Chief Engineer, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 23rd instant, to proceed to Kandahar.

No. 593 of 1840.—Mr. James Shrigley is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Bombay 8th September 1840.

No. 594 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of the General Order No. 369, dated 20th May last, relating

to the providing of Carriage for Troops or individuals within the Collectorate of Ahmedabad and Kaira, applicable to all the Stations throughout the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1840.

No. 595 of 1840.—The following promotions are made.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) W. Long to be Captain, and Ensign G. A. Leckie to be Lieutenant, in succession to Clarke deceased.—Date of Rank 19th July 1840.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, vice Leckie promoted.

Ensign Frank Burr, Regimental Rank, 1st Sep. 1840. Army Rank, 11th Dec. 1839.

No. 596 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon Hathor 24th Native Infantry, is appointed to relieve Doctor Murray, of the duties of Post and Marine Surgeon, as a temporary measure.

No. 597 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army the following letter, No. 15, from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated 1st July last, in the Public Department, with the correspondence therein alluded to.

Public Department.
No. 15 of 1840.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL AT BOMBAY.

A copy having been transmitted to us of a Despatch addressed by Sir George Gipps, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, under date the 1st November 1839, relative to the effect of the alteration of the minimum price of land in New South Wales, upon the interests of Naval and Military Settlers, we deem it proper with reference to our Despatch in this Department of the 25th September last, to forward a copy of the same, for information; and to apprise you, that Lord John Russell having had the subject under consideration, has not thought fit to direct any modification of the existing Regulations beyond that reported in the despatch, copy of which is now forwarded.

We are &c. &c.

(Signed) W. B. BAYLEY,
London, July 1st, 1840. GEORGE LYALL,
and 11 more.

Executive No. 142.

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANDY,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

In the concluding part of my despatch No. 62 of the 1st April last, I stated to your Lordship the course which I had then adopted with respect to the remission allowed in the purchase of Land to Military and Naval Officers settling in the Colony, and that under advice of the Executive Council it had been determined, that all Officers who might bona fide have left England on the faith of the Regulations of the 15th August 1834, should be considered settlers under these Regulations, and the full benefit of them.

I have now to report to your Lordship, that difficulties having arisen in deciding upon the claims of Officers to be considered settlers, under the Old Regulations, I felt the necessity of laying down some definite rule upon the subject, and that consequently it was fixed with the advice of the Executive Council, that all Officers who left the United Kingdom before the 1st January 1839, should have the full benefit of the Regulations of the 15th August 1834, whilst those who might leave England on or after the same days should be considered Settlers under the Regulations, of the 1st August 1838.

As I have reason to believe that some Officers who feel themselves aggrieved under this decision, have made representations on the subject, to the Lords of the Admiralty or to the General Commanding in Chief, I feel it right to address your Lordship more at length upon the subject, and particularly to explain the way in which Officers are affected by the change in Regulations.

The Regulations of 1838 differ from those of 1834 solely by the omission of the 8th Clause or the Clause by which Officers were allowed to take the amount of their remission money in land at the upset price and without competition, provided such land had been previously exposed to sale at public auction and not bought under the Old Regulations as under the new, the advantages held out to Officers were estimated in money and not in land and the price at which Officers were allowed by the 8th Clause of the Old Regulations to obtain land which had been exposed to auction was not the fixed price of 5s. but the upset price which could never be less than 5s. per acre, though it might very much exceed it, whatever might be the price at which a certain price of land had been put up at that price an Officer could obtain it; such at least was (I apprehended) the meaning of the Regulations in practice, however all land was with little exception put up until very recently at 5s per acre, whatever might be its value, and as at every sale a good deal remained unsold, the aggregate quantity of land which had been put up at 5s, but not sold, came to be very considerable, but of this land it was not difficult for an Officer having good means of information, and allowing himself sufficient time for enquiry, to select portions worth considerably more than 5s, and by a local regulation he was not confined to the exact quantity sufficient to absorb his remission money, but was allowed to take at the same price of 5s, the excess that there might be in the lot or lots selected by him over what his remission money would cover. For example, a Captain in the Army entitled to a remission of £200 might select two Sections of 640 acres each (one Section not being sufficient to absorb his remission money). The price of these two Sections of Land at 5s. per acre would be £320, he would therefore in addition to his remission money have to pay one hundred and twenty pounds out of his pocket; the real value of the Land however or what it would fetch if again put up at auction, might be and perhaps generally was about 7s. it is therefore evident, that in addition to his remission money, he must again an advantage of two shillings per acre on the whole one thousand two hundred acres, or one hundred and twenty eight pounds, making his real remission three hundred and twenty eight pounds in lieu of two hundred pounds. In proportion to the rise in the value of Land his advantage would of course be increased, and if it were so to rise as to make the value of the Land 12s. per acre, the additional advantage would be 7s. on each of the 1280 acres (or £428) and the real remission would of course be £628 in lieu of two hundred pounds.

This statement will sufficiently explain to your Lordship the dissatisfaction with which the new Regulations have been received by Officers recently arrived in the Colony. Many of those Officers have complained that they were not made aware of the change before they left England by any public notice, either from the Horse Guards or the Admiralty, but this omission (allowing it to have been such), is one for which I respectfully submit, that this Government can be in no way responsible.

It seems to me extremely probable, that the altered position in which Officers are placed by the new Regulations is not even known at the Horse Guards, as Certificates are still given to Officers in which the General Orders issued to the Army on the 25th August 1834 are quoted, although those Officers come clearly under the Regulations of 1st August 1838. A copy of one of those Certificates, I enclose in which the Officers is stated to be about to proceed to New South Wales, as a Settler under the General Order of the 25th August 1834, although he obtained his first Commission in the Army subsequent to

the new Regulations of August 1838.

I beg to assure your Lordship, that I am always happy to see Officers of the Army or Navy in the Colony, and anxious to secure them all the advantages intended for them by Her Majesty's Government; at the same time I think it my duty to say, that although they certainly are now in a less favourable position than they were, the real difference is, that they henceforth will get only what was intended for them, whilst heretofore they got more.

I have &c.
(Signed) GEO. GIPPS,

Sydney, 1st November 1839,

SIR GEORGE GIPPS,

&c. &c. &c.

Sir,
Ensign Meredith Ferguson, of the 33rd Regiment, having been allowed to dispose of his Commission for the purpose of becoming a settler in New South Wales, under the provision of the General Order of the 25th August 1834. I am directed to annex for your information a statement of his services and to acquaint you that Lord Hill is enabled to report favourably of his conduct on all occasions.

I have &c.
(Signed) FITZROY.

Horse Guards, 28th March 1839.

Services of Ensign, Ferguson, Quarter Master Sergeant..... 33rd Foot
Ensign..... 33d Foot 18th January 1839.
To Sell out..... 29th March 1839.

(Signed) F. R. S.

WILLIAM CLAY, Esq. M. P.

&c. &c. &c.

Sir,
I am directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you for the information of the President of the Board of Control, the copy of a Despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, relative to the effect, which the alteration of the minimum price of Land in that Colony has on the interests of Naval and Military Settlers.

Lord John Russell has had under his consideration, representations from various Parties affected by the recent Regulation, but His Lordship does not feel justified in directing a further modification of it in favor of Naval or Military Settlers than that reported in the enclosed Despatch. The amount of remission which may be accorded to them in the purchase money must be considered as quite independent of any increase which may take place in the price of Lands at Government sales.

I am &c.

(Signed) JAS. STEPHEN.
No. 598 of 1840.—The services of the two undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for regimental duty in Sind.

Major M. Stack, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.
Superintendent of the Stud Establishment, Captain H. Bury of the same Regiment, Superintendent of the Guicowar's Contingent Horse in Kattewan.

No. 600 of 1840.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Cunningham is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy for duty in that branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September 1840.
No. 600 of 1840.—Major C. Waddington is appointed Commanding Engineer in Scinde.

Lieutenant J. Hill, will join his station at Sukkur.

Para. 3. In reply to Courts No. 601 of 1840.—observations on the expediency The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Officer in Custody of it is the army the following prevented by any circumstance Extract of the Hon'ble from retaining charge. Court's letter No. 21, dated 16th May 1838 to the Government of India in the Judicial Department.

Para. 30th. You express an opinion that it must be considered the duty of every Functionary under Government to take charge of public property when required to do so. We trust that this opinion has been duly promulgated, for in the case which gave rise to our observations, all the Officers at the station declined the responsibility of taking charge of certain public stores.

No. 602 of 1840.—Captain D. Davidson, Assistant Commissary General at the Presidency will proceed to Scinde, and assume charge of the Commissariat Department there.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21st.—Ensign J. S. Keuball, 26th Regt. N. I., from Poona.
do. 22nd. Lieut. H. Price, 4th Regt. N. I., from do.
do. do. Ensign H. Pottenger 15th Regt. N. I., from Malhgaum.

DEPARTURES.—None.



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 30th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
R. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that the Overland Mail to be conveyed to Suez by the H. C. Steamer Barenice on Wednesday next the 30th instant, will be closed at this office at 12 (noon) o'clock exactly.

An after Packet will however be kept open till 2 o'clock P. M. precisely on the terms already published in the Government Gazette of the 5th September 1839.

E. E. ELLIOT, Post Master Genl.

Bombay Genl. Post Office.

23rd September 1840.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 31st of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1840.

No. 95 of 1840.—The permission granted by Lieutenant Gordon, Commanding the Honorable Company's Steamer Zenobia, to Mr. Midshipman Balfour, to proceed to Europe on sick certificate from Cairo, is sanctioned.

No. 96 of 1840.—Major Edward E. M. Willoughby of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Secretary to Government in the Military and Marine Departments, during the indisposition of Lieutenant Colonel Wood, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1840.
N. 97 of 1840.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements are confirmed.

By the Superintendent, of the Indian Navy.
Mr. C. Alexander Patterson, to be Acting Clerk of the Indus Flotilla, from the 6th of August last.
Mr. Charles Alexander Patterson, Acting Clerk of the Indus Flotilla, proceeding to Kurrachee to join his station, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Schooner Mahi from the date of the sailing of that Vessel.

Mr. G. Southey, to be Acting Master of the Honorable Company's Block Ship Charger from the 10th of August last.

Port Prebble, Seaman, Supernumerary on board the Hastings, to be Acting Gunner of the Honorable Company's Steam Vessel Victoria, in the room of Mr. Thorpe, reduced to A. B. from the 12th of August last.

Mr. Southey, Acting Master of the Block Ship Charger, Supernumerary on board the Hastings, proceeding to join that Vessel, to be accommodated with a passage to Aden on board the Victoria from the 28th of August last.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Wilson, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Victoria at the Commander's Table from the 28th of August last.

Captain Mignan, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Victoria at the Commander's Table from the 28th of August last.

Lieutenant Campbell, proceeding to Kurrachee, to render assistance to the Schooner Mahi, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Victoria at the Commander's Table from the 28th of August last.

Major Catchcart of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Victoria at the Commander's Table from the 28th of August last.

Two European Overseers proceeding to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Victoria at the Warrant Officer's Table from the 18th of August last.

Mr. James Nock, Assistant Surveyor, proceeding to Kurrachee on duty, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Victoria at the Warrant Officer's Table from the 18th to the 23rd of August last, both days inclusive.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Fraser, proceeding on duty to Kurrachee, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Victoria at the Commander's Table from the 23rd of July to the 1st of August last.

Lieutenant Boyle of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding on duty to Kurrachee, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Honorable Company's Steam Vessel Cleopatra, at the Commander's Table from the 18th to the 22nd of August last.

Lieutenant Glenn of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding on duty to Kurrachee, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Honorable Company's Steam Vessel Cleopatra at the Commander's Table from the 18th to the 22nd of August last.

Ensign Bourdillon of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding on duty to Kurrachee, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port at the Commander's Table from the 18th to the 22nd of August last.

By the Senior Officer Commanding the Squadron in the Persian Gulf.

Captains S. Hemmell, Political Resident, proceeding on Tour of duty, was accommodated at the Table of Commander Nott of the Coote from the 22nd of April to the 10th May 1840.

Lieutenant Jones, from the Royal Tiger is placed at the disposal of Commander Lynch, Commanding the Euphrates Expedition from the 15th of May last.

Mr. Midshipman Ford to assume the temporary Command of the Royal Tiger from the 16th of May last vice Lieutenant Jones transferred.

Mr. Metcalf, Clerk, proceeding to the Presidency on medical certificate, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hugh Lindsay at the Officer's Table from the 13th to the 25th of August last.

Mr. Midshipman Patrick, sent to the Presidency under arrest, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hugh Lindsay at the Officer's Table from the 13th to the 25th of August last.

Mr. Powell, Ship's Clerk, sent to the Presidency under arrest, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hugh Lindsay at the Officer's Table from the 13th to the 25th of August last.

Lieutenant Jones, proceeding to join the Euphrates Expedition, to be accommodated with a passage to the Station at Marghel on board the Honorable Company's Schooner Royal Tiger from the date of the sailing of that Vessel.

Mr. Barnes, from the Royal Tiger to resume his station as Clerk of the Tiger from the 13th of May last.

Sub-conductor Chuming, to be accommodated with a passage to Muscat on board the Hugh Lindsay at the Warrant Officer's Table, and the Commander of the Steamer at Muscat to receive him for passage to Bombay as above.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1840.
No. 98 of 1840.—The following promotion is made:—

Mr. Midshipman W. B. Selby to be Lieutenant vice Officer deceased, Date of Commission 22nd August 1840.

No. 99 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in amendment of G. G. O. No. 85 dated 20th August last, that for Bishops of the several Presidencies, accommodated in the Honorable Company's Vessels of War, the Provision of Clause 6th shall be applicable.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1840.
No. 100 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon Hathorn, 24th Native Infantry, is appointed to relieve Doctor Murray, of the duties of Port and Marine Surgeon, as a temporary measure.

No. 101 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army the following Letter, No. 15, from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated 1st July last, in the Public Department, with the correspondence therein alluded to.

Public Department.
N. 15 of 1840.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL AT BOMBAY.
A Copy having been transmitted to us of a Despatch addressed by Sir George Gipps, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department under date the 1st November 1839, relative to the effect of the alteration of the minimum price of Land in New South Wales, upon the interests of Naval and Military Settlers, we deem it proper with reference to our Department of the 25th September last, to forward a Copy of the same for information, and to apprise you that Lord John Russell having had the subject under consideration, has not thought fit to direct any modification of the existing Regulations beyond that reported in the Despatch, Copy of which is now forwarded.

We are, &c. &c.
London 1st July 1840, (Signed) W. B. BAYLEY,
"GEORGE LYALL,
and 11 more.

Executive,
No. 142, Government House, Sydney, 1st November 1839.

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY,
My Lord, &c. &c. &c.

In the concluding part of my Despatch No. 62 of the 1st April last, I stated to your Lordship the course which I had then adopted with respect to the remission allowed in the purchase of land to Military and Naval Officers settling in the Colony, and that under the advice of the Executive Council it had been determined that all Officers who might bona fide have left England on the faith of the Regulations of the 15th August 1834 should be considered Settlers under those Regulations and have the full benefit of them.

I have now to report to your Lordship that difficulties having arisen in deciding upon the claims of Officers to be considered settlers under the old Regulations, I felt the necessity of laying down some definite Rule upon the subject, and that consequently it was fixed with the advice of the Executive Council that all Officers who left the United Kingdom before the 1st January 1839 should have the full benefit of the Regulations of the 15th August 1839, whilst those who might leave England on or after the same day should be considered Settlers under the Regulations of the 1st August 1838.

As I have reason to believe that some Officers who felt themselves aggrieved under this decision, have made representations on the subject to the Lords of the Admiralty or to the General Commanding in Chief, I feel it right to address your Lordship more at length upon the subject and particularly to explain the way in which Officers are affected by the change in Regulations.

The Regulations of 1838 differ from those of 1834 solely by the omission of the 8th Clause or the Clause by which Officers were allowed to take the amount of their remission money in land at the upset price and without competition, provided such land had been previously exposed to sale at public auction and not bought under the old Regulations as under new, the advantages held out to Officers were estimated in money and not in land and the price at which Officers were allowed by the 8th Clause of the old Regulations to obtain land which had been exposed to auction was not the fixed price of 5s. but the upset price which could never be less than 5s. per acre though it might very much exceed it, whatever might be the price, at which a certain piece of land had been put up, at that price an Officer could obtain it: such at least was (I apprehend) the meaning of the Regulations in practice, however all land with little exception put up until very recently at 5s. per acre, whatever might be its value, and as at every sale a good deal remained unsold, the aggregate quantity of land which had been put up at 5s. but not sold, came to be considerable, but of this land it was not difficult for an Officer having good means of information and allowing himself sufficient time for enquiry to select portions worth considerably more than 5s. and by a local Regulation he was not confined to the exact quantity to absorb his remission money, but as allowed to take at the same time price of 5s. the excess that there might be in the lot or lots selected by him over what his remission money would cover. For example a Captain in the Army entitled to a remission of £ 200 might select two sections of 640 acres each, (one section not being sufficient to absorb his remission money). The price of these two sections of land at 5s. per acre would be £ 320, he would therefore in addition to his remission money have to pay one hundred and twenty pounds out of his pocket; the real value of the land however or what it would fetch if again put up at auction might be and perhaps generally was about 7s. it is therefore evident that in addition to his remission money he must gain an advantage of two shillings per acre on the whole one thousand two hundred acres or one hundred and twenty eight pounds, making his real remission three hundred and twenty pounds in lieu of two hundred pounds, in proportion to the rise in the value of land his advantage would of course be increased, and if it were so to rise as to make the value of land 12s. per acre, the additional advantage would be 7s. on each of the 1280 acres (or £ 428) and the real remission would of course be £ 628 in lieu of two hundred pounds.

The statement will sufficiently explain to your Lordship the dissatisfaction with which the new Regulations have been received by Officers recently arrived in the Colony. Many of those Officers have complained that they were not made aware of the change before they left England by any public notice either from the Horse Guards or the Admiralty, but this omission (allowing it to have been such) is one, for which I respectfully submit, that this Government can be in no way responsible.

It seems to me extremely probable that the altered position in which Officers are placed by the new Regulations is not even known at the Horse Guards, as Certificates are given to Officers in which the General Orders issued to the Army on the 25th August 1834 are quoted, although those Officers come clearly under the Regulations of 1st August 1838. A Copy of one of those certificates enclose in which the Officers is stated to be about to proceed to New South Wales as a settler under the General Order of the 25th August 1834, although he obtained his first Commission in the Army subsequent to the new Regulations of August 1838.

I beg to assure your Lordship that I am always happy to see Officers of the Army or Navy in the Colony, and am anxious to secure them all the advantages intended for them by Her Majesty's Government, at the same time I think it my duty to say, that although they certainly are now in a less favorable position than they were, the real difference is, that they henceforth will get only what was intended for them, whilst heretofore they got more.

I have &c.
&c. &c. &c. (Signed) GEORGE GIPPS.

Sir,
Ensign Meredith Ferguson of the 33rd Regiment having been allowed to dispose of his Commission for the purpose of becoming a settler in New South Wales under the provision of the General Orders of the 25th August 1834. I am directed to annex for your information a Statement of his services, and to acquaint you that Lord Hill is enabled to report favorably of his conduct on all occasions.

I have &c.
(Signed) FITZROY SOMERSET
Horse Guards, 28th March 1839.

Services of Ensign Ferguson, Quarter Master Sergeant 33rd Foot.

Ensign 33rd Foot 18th January 1839.
To Sell out 29th March 1839.

WILLIAM CLAY Esq. M. P. (Signed) F. R. S.
Sir, &c. &c. &c.

I am directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you for the information of the President of the Board of Control the copy of a Despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, relative to the effect which the alteration of the minimum price of Land in that Colony has on the interests of Naval and Military Settlers.

Lord John Russell has had under his considerations representations from various Parties affected by the recent Regulation, but His Lordship does not feel justified in directing a further modification of it in favour of Naval or Military Settlers than reported in the enclosed Despatch. The amount of remission which may be accorded to them in the purchase money must be considered as quite independent of any increase which may take place in the price of land by Government sales.

I am &c.
(Signed) J. STEPHEN.
Downing Street, 25th May 1840.

No. 102 of 1840.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Cunningham is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 23rd, Portuguese Schooner of War Cuador Africano, J. Rumeiro, Master, from Mozambique 10th August. Passengers:—11 Portuguese.
SAILED.—None.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Berenice.
SCHOONERS	Cleopatra.
Shannon, and Napier.	Zenobia.
CUTTERS	Satellite.
Margaret and Nurbudda.	Recovery.
	Sesostria.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	AMERICAN.
Clarendon.	Thomas Bold
Mahamudy.	Dartmouth.
Julia.	Berenice.
Crossa.	Cleopatra.
John.	Zenobia.
Allan Ker.	William.
Westmoreland.	John Mitchell.
Cumbrian.	Gilmore.
John Campbell.	Amazon.
Leonard Dobbin.	Ellen.
Seaton.	Recovery.
Julius Caesar.	Herefordshire.
	Herculean.
COUNTRY.	
Benares.	Ruby.
Cauderbus.	Futal Hair.
Pittamher Savoy.	Westbrooke.
Caroline.	Prince Regent H. H. M.
Sir Wm. Wallace.	Ardsacer.
Southern.	Wild Irish Girl.
Colonel Newall.	Corwallis.
Atlet Rahiman.	Sultana.
Caedonia.	Lowjee Family.
Kassavie.	
Maria.	
FRENCH.	AMERICAN.
Dordogne.	Zema.
La Adele.	PORTUGUESE.
	Brig Simplicita.
	Cuador Africano.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination.	To Sail.
A Steamer.	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.	30th Sept.
Ditto.	Ditto.	Do.	31st Oct.
Cumbrian.	Foster and Co.	Liverpool.	20th Sep.
Allan Ker.	Gillanders E.	London.	dispatch.
Sarah.	Grey & Co.	London.	dispatch.
Leonard Dobbin.	McG. B. & Co.	Liverpool.	24th inst.
John Campbell.	Metcalf & Co.	Liverpool.	25th Oct.
Gilmore.	Ritchie Stuart.	Do.	5th Oct.
William.	Dirom C. & Co.	Liverpool.	30th Oct.
Madonna.	Dirom C. & Co.	Liverpool.	30th Oct.
John Mitchell.	Foster & Co.	London.	dispatch.
John Garrow.	Skinner & Co.	Do.	dispatch.
Ellen.	T. Jefferies & Co.	Singapore.	dispatch.
Hannah.	T. Jefferies & Co.	Calcutta.	dispatch.
Sir W. Wallace.	Agas M. Rahim Persia G.	China.	dispatch.
Caroline.	Foster & Co.	China.	30th inst.
Julius Caesar.	Skinner & Co.	China.	20th inst.
Kingston.	McVicar B. Co.	Do.	dispatch.
Thomas Bold.	Dirom C. & Co.	Do.	dispatch.
Dartmouth.	C. Cowajice.	Manilla.	Do.
Ardsacer.	Davout Sassoon.	Do.	Do.
Adele.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Herefordshire.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna.	Do.	London.	25th May.
Ida.	Do.	London.	2d June.
Childe Harold.	Do.	London.	14th June.
Bombay.	Dirom Carter & Co.	London.	14th June.
Javan.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Malabar.	Skinner & Co.	Do.	Do.
Midas.	Do.	Do.	15th Aug.
Thomas.	Do.	Do.	10th April.
Seaton.	Do.	Do.	2d June.
Europe.	Do.	Do.	30th April.
Helena.	McG. Browning.	Liverpool.	Do.
Harriet Scott.	Pollifex Milne & Co.	Do.	Do.
Superior.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Royal Saxon.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Frances.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Princess Charlotte.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Aurora.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Duke of Lan.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Charlotte.	Do.	Do.	Do.
James Morgan.	Skinner & Co.	Clyde.	10th May.
Brilliant.	Do.	Do.	9th do.
Memoon.	Dirom Carter & Co.	Liverpool.	5th July.
Indo.	T. Jefferies & Co.	Calcutta.	9th May.
Enid.	Do.	Do.	4th June.
Hollis.	Do.	Do.	18th May.
LeCeres.	T. Jefferies & Co.	Nantes.	Do.

Time of High Water.

SEPTEMBER 1840.	MORN. AFT.
25th Friday.	10 48 11 7
26th Saturday.	11 24 11 40
27th Sunday.	11 56 0 11

Diary of the Week.

Sept. 25—Friday.—New Moon.
26—Saturday.—St. Cyprian.
27—Sunday.—15th Sunday after Trinity.
28—Monday.
29—Tuesday.—St. Michael.
30—Wednesday.—St. Jerome.
Oct. 1—Thursday.—Remigius.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK.

19th SEPT. 1840.	
4 per Cent.—1835	36 at 98-12 to 99
4 per Cent.—1832	33 at 104 to 104-8

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.—At Deesa, on the 16th instant, by the Revd. S. F. Pemberton, A. M. Capt. Chas. De B. Prescott, 5th Regt. N. I. Political Agent Palahapore, to Julia Phillips, second daughter of John Watkins, Esq. Bodmin, Cornwall.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
DEAR SIR,—Convinced of your being no very distant relation of "Nimrod's," and consequently a zealous patronizer of "Field Sports," I send the following contribution to your valuable paper, not doubting that it will serve to amuse your readers for a few minutes, especially those of them who sustain the glorious sobriquet of "Huntmen."

With a view to shaking off the cramp and stiffness of my limbs, brought on by a continued contraction of them at the sickening Office desk, I strolled on Saturday evening last, for a breath of fresh air to the Esplanade. On arriving at this pleasant resort of promenading Bipedes, my ears were suddenly saluted by the most uproarious and hideous screams and hollers that ever fell to the fate of my hearing organs to suffer.

It was sometimes before I regained the full possession of my senses, the undisturbed conclusion of the noise upon my brains having operated most severely in depriving me of the use of them. I panic struck with this truly unexpected, and unmerited, infliction of on the tympanum of my ear, I turned cautiously and quickly round to ascertain the cause of this unpardonable and indescribable combination of voices, in which the shrill note of a Pheasant, the gruff and hoarse sonnet of a Bassoon, and the suppressed screams of a half-choked Owl were not happily blended, I was as quickly to my utmost surprise and consternation, deposited on my tibia by a trip from one of the most uncouth creatures of the canine race that I ever recollect seeing in any of my many sporting periphrasies!

Consoling myself to my unfortunate mishap by swearing vengeance and blue devils against my ugly capsize, and with two or three rabs on my never-to-be-mentioned, I rose, and observed with astonishment, that the Donkey-like animal that so obligingly accommodated me with a seat, was one of the many that pursued a creature which, although I knew it possessed the power of motion, I could not for the life of me, make out. Absorbed in wonder at this vision-like scene before me, and that too, in a place where I so often before in silence, passed to and fro, enjoying the murmur of the waves as the gentle breeze wafted it musically past my ears, I continued taxing my memory as to whether I had ever in my studies of Natural History noticed an animal like the one before me described or made mention of, but in vain.

At last striking off at a right angle from the line of pursuit, I discovered myself to be a half-fur'd, half-starved, half-dead Hare, tail-less, and minus an ear and half!! Being let loose by a herd of Sporting inexpressibles, the poor skinny thing, appeared to be summoning every iota of strength remaining in its frame, to accelerate its speed from its tag-rag and bob-tail pursuers, the different species and characteristics of whom, by the by, I am not sufficiently able to Baron Cuvier to classify or delineate.—Away went the confused variety of dogs past me, scouring the Green of all Goats and Cows by their awful howls; and concealing the wretched object of the chase from their owners (fortunate ones indeed,) by the dense clouds of dust they kicked up after them!!

Off scampers the latter folk, helter-skelter, across the Esplanade, over the railing, and along the Green in the Cooperage direction, bellowing and screaming like a number of school boys after a half-killed rat!! "Go it Tippo!" bawled a tall, whiskered, lanky huntsman; who with the very quintessence of a broad grin, was inciting his "Kootah" to make the first grab at its doomed victim.—"Hold him tight Pention-jee!" shrieked a second (apparently, from the sickly paleness of his phiz, just recovered from an attack of Fever and Ague). "Catch him Kytaun!" bellowed a third. "But vares de 'Are Bastion" said another. "O, his del! his del!" vociferated his sunburnt (?) companion.—This latter individual, I was upon the verge of accusing, as having stolen my rulers; but on looking closer, I fortunately for him, discovered them to be his legs!!

—To curtail my account of this soul-stirring "Bobby-Hunt," I shall only add, that after about 2 minutes run, the Dogs succeeded in coming up to, and almost demolishing the poor Hare;—apparently much to the gratification of the "non-descripts" the Huntmen, who extolling, and expatiating upon the merits of their respective "Paras," commenced entering into the genealogical details of "Tippo"—the velocipede, that caught the Hare when it fell exhausted, and could go no further! Evening closing in upon their discussions, these disciples of "Nimrod" broke up their assembly; while each bent his way to his home, animating probably upon the narrow escapes he encountered in his "fight"; and calculating upon the possibility of renewing their sport the next evening. "Will you come to Hunt tomorrow?" "O yes! I say gaz; huf course!" died away on the breeze.

Yours to the bone,
Mr. Editor,
"ONE SORELY BRUISED."

To Correspondents.

We have received a letter from "A SUSTIA VOCK-TAH" which we decline to publish, if the writer knows the circumstances he states to be true, the proper course is to lay an information before the Chief Magistrate of Police.



"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, September 25, 1840.

SINCE our last the following vessel arrived; Sept. 23, Brig *Cacadore Africano*, J. Rumeiro, Master, from Mozambique 10th August.—Passengers:—11 Portuguese.

We have received the following notice of the Surat English Institution. "The first public examination of the above Institution took place on the 17th September, G. L. Elliot Esq. in the Chair. The meeting was attended by the principal European Residents and by several of the Natives.

After the reading of the report, th

classes were examined by the Chairman, in their respective subjects. The expressions of approbation on the part of those present were unqualified, and at the close of the examination, the Chairman stated that the feelings of all inclusive of himself were those of unmingled satisfaction at the striking results of the perseverance of the Scholars which had been witnessed on the occasion."

We last night received our Calcutta Papers of the 8th and 9th of September they are all full of the News from China of the 30th of June which we give in our Extracts.

We received our Calcutta Papers from a Post Office Peon, exactly at half past six yesterday evening, they contained the latest China News. At half past 7 precisely (for we marked the time) we received the *Courier Extra* containing the whole of the Intelligence. One hour sufficed to do the work of two and that even could only have been executed with very efficient hands. Our Contemporary must have a printer at Calcutta or he is particularly ventures as he must, or we must suppose him to have a private Dawk of his own, or failing that he certainly somehow gets his Journals before his Contemporaries.

We have been requested to state that the Theatrical Performance by the Amateurs of H. M. 17th Regiment in the Town Barracks which was postponed by a notice issued from this Office on Wednesday last, will take place on Monday Evening next at 8 o'clock P. M.

THROUGH the kindness of a correspondent we are enabled to offer to our readers such intelligence from Aden up to the 7th of September, as cannot fail to be interesting to the public at large. It appears from our letters that the Political Agent Captain Haines has (very properly) been invested with a discretionary power by the Court of Directors, to act in any emergency without reference to the government here. In consequence he has purchased or treated for several Islands which are of importance in the present crisis of affairs. That a momentous period has arrived to the British interests in the Red Sea, there can be no doubt, and it appears that the 28th of July was the latest date granted by the 4 Powers; Austria, Russia, Prussia and England, to the Pacha of Egypt to make up his mind on the propositions offered to him. He is called on to relinquish all Syria with the exception of the sovereignty of St. Jean d'Acre, and he appears (and we rather imagine it is appearance only) to be determined to defy the Powers and not to abate an inch of his pretensions. The Russians have an army of 70,000 men ready to precipitate on Syria. France it is said proposes to remain neutral and the Americans also, but the former power has a number of her most active officers in all directions, and an arrangement has been entered into by them according to which they are to gain possession of the Island of Massuah* whilst a French Fleet is expected in that quarter. The Political Agent has it is said ascertained by his spies that Mahomed Ali has been concerned in instigating the Arabs to attack Aden, where in case of War with France, Batteries are being erected, and some English Frigates are expected hourly to assist the British Forces. The last news received from Egypt, was that our fleet with 8 or 9 Steamers was off Alexandria, and that the Pacha had forced a conscription of 70,000 men. A few days will probably put us in possession of important News, as the wily old Pacha is now brought to bay and must either fight or give in. In the present posture of affairs the occupation of Aden will probably be found one of the wisest measures of diplomacy in the East.

* Massuah, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abyssinia, about three quarters of a mile long, and half as broad, one third of which is occupied by houses, another by cisterns for receiving rain-water, and one reserved for a burial place. It has an excellent harbour, with water sufficiently deep for ships of any size to the edge of the island; and so well secured, that they may ride in safety let the wind blow from what quarter or with what degree of strength it will. By the ancients it was called *Sebasticum Or*, and was formerly a place of great consequence on account of its harbour, from whence a very extensive commerce was carried on, and possessed a share of the Indian trade in common with other ports of the Red Sea near the Indian Ocean.

THREE great questions now agitate the public mind, the War in China, the pending Egyptian Hostilities, and the approaching Campaign in Scinde, a few days ought to bring us some intelligence of what is going on at Canton, though we rather opine that nothing decisive will be known for some time, without Sir G. Elliot should set aside Sir Gordon Bremer's arrangements on his arrival. The next mail which may be expected very soon if we are to judge from the speed with which the Victoria Steamer reached Aden, will probably bring us certain news of the determination of the Pacha. We repeat our opinion borne out by those who have had good opportunities of judging of the man, that Mahomed Ali will resist to the last possible safe moment and then succumb. He relies on French assistance, but we doubt of its being offered effectually, and indeed so many conflicting

interests are mixed up in the question that it would not be surprising if any of the powers concerned played a back game of their own, and with the exception of Great Britain there may be little sincerity in the wish to settle the *vetata questio* at all. We understand some parties who had intended proceeding by the Steamer which goes on the 30th, have given up the intention of proceeding by the Overland Route. We think they would have little to apprehend by prosecuting their original intention, and in the event of a War, the French privateers in channel would be on the look out for homeward bound Ships from India, so that by avoiding Seylla they might light upon Charibdis. The third question the Campaign in Scinde will now we are happy to say be undertaken with commensurate means and we hope to see it pushed on to a glorious and profitable termination.

Not a year has glided over our heads since we were feasting the Heroes of Affghanistan, and toasting the Commerce of Scinde—Look at the state of affairs now.—A correspondent informs us that two Troops of Horse Artillery, the whole of the 4th Light Dragoons, with a Wing of H. M.'s 41st are under orders for immediate service in Scinde,—that Colonel Fendall is to be appointed to the command of the Cavalry Brigade, Colonels Valiant and Farquharson, to Brigades of Infantry, Major Lloyd to that of Artillery and Major General Brookes to command the whole Force. Our correspondent also states, that a requisition has been made on the Madras Government for the services of 2 Squadrons of H. M.'s 15th "Hussars," truly this looks much like having to fight the Belochistan campaign over again.—Had our policy not have been so shortsighted, the evils and disasters that have befallen our brave Troops might have been averted. Instead of upholding our authority,—with an unlooked for parsimony, the Supreme Government declared that the country could, and should take care of itself, and that the resources in John Company's coffers were not sufficient, nor did the time or policy dictate, our employing an army of occupation in a conquered country. It was just and right they thought to place Shah Soojah on the throne of Cabool,—and having effected this, their comprehension stopped,—and honour, and firmness were abandoned for political expediency, and they reposed in quiet faith upon a hallow and imposed treaty with Scinde to secure the peace of that country through which all operations must be carried on from Bombay. The native chiefs being not in a condition then to hazard our hostility, allowed us to pursue our inclinations, not only without risk, but with decisive effect. Would that we could say that there was even a prospect of the same being still the case. Our half measures have contrived to inspire the Tribes with the idea that we have not Troops at command to retain the conquered country, and emboldened with the success of a Skirmish, they have ventured to recapture Ports, and face the British Lion in the open field. It is too late to talk of the difficulties and expense attending a campaign. No half measures will now answer the purpose, no paltry considerations of economy ought to be suffered to interfere, but a strict determination to carry out our line of policy by the force of arms. Since the return of the corps D'Armee from Scinde, Our measures have been that of an empty sound, mere boastful prating,—postponement of all that was most needful (the having at hand a large reserve Force) and indiscreetly harrassing a body of Troops with out post duty, for what? for what? why to be cut up and laughed at by our enemies the Beloches who while we were slumbering in tranquility at Sukkur, Quetah and other Stations, were collecting Forces to face, beat, and disgrace their conquerors. Nothing but "War to the knife" will now intimidate our enemies, nothing but a combination of firmness and courage will avail us when opposed to the wild mountaineer. Our arms having once been victorious, they will attribute their present success to a want of confidence on their own part in former attacks and persuaded with this idea, we trust they will make such attacks in the open field as will by their result make them for ever after respect the British flag.

In the absence of a sufficient Force for the defence of the Garrison of Bombay, a Militia, it is rumoured will be raised on a similar plan to that which was organized in the year 1817 during the Pandaree or Maharattae War. The "East Indians," or as they are some times called, the "Eurasians" may in a great measure become available for the service of the country,—if they are trained under proper discipline, and placed under circumstances where their useful qualifications might be elicited,—by a course of judicious encouragement. They are certainly not wanting generally in bodily or mental endowments, the former of which, as it is naturally derived from their European parents, must partake in a great measure of that energy by which the Inhabitants of Europe, have been thro' successive ages so remarkable either for destructive or beneficial aims; and as to education, they are, at present placed by the wise and benevolent exertions of Government, almost on a footing with their European kindred of the Western hemisphere. It

must however be acknowledged, that an excellent attempt to ameliorate their condition and bearing in Society some 15 years ago, proved in a great measure abortive by their unworthy conduct, and rendered the indefatigable exertions of an East Indian Gentleman, their representative in England nugatory, and who died shortly after his return to Calcutta.

There are several respectable persons of this description who might be useful in officiating a corps of Militia, with an Adjutant under the supervision of the Town Major, and employed for Garrison duties and other local purposes, to the great relief of the Regiments of the line whose presence is now so much required in Scinde.

A recent Trial in England of a man of the name of Thomas Farmer Wood for embezzling large sums of money belonging to the Walsall Joint Stock Bank has excited very general attention and not a little agitation. On the Trial it was proved that Wood was not only manager, but a Shareholder in the Bank, and according to law could not be found guilty of embezzeling his own property, so Wood escaped though it appears there was no doubt of his guilt. Now as the law stands, any Shareholder of a Joint Stock Bank might steal or embezzle any quantity of property and would only be amenable to a Civil action for the loss of the money. It behoves the Shareholders of Joint Stock Banks to keep a wary eye on each others proceedings until some alteration takes place in the law. The Chancellor of the Exchequer refuses to alter the present regulations and so for the present a loophole of the Law grants an ingress to abuse which could never be contemplated by any set of legislators. We have noticed this affair particularly as Banks are so much the order of the day in India, and we have extracted the paragraphs relative to the whole affair from THE ATLAS. We should like much to know whether Chartered Banks are exposed to the same villainy with equally little chance of redress?

CHINA.

LATEST NEWS.

SINGAPORE FREE PRESS EXTRA, AUG. 12.

CHINA.—Yesterday the Brigand was reported in from Macao the 2nd July: and by this vessel we have accounts of the arrival of the Expedition and of its first movements on the Coast—all the particulars relating to which, that appear in the Papers we have received, will be found in the extracts we now publish from them, extending to 30th June. The principal facts are, that a blockade of the River and Port of Canton had been established, and that the expedition had proceeded to the Northward under the command of Admiral Elliot—but nothing had transpired as to the intended plan of further operations; and a letter from Macao says, "we are as ignorant here of what the expedition are about as the man in the moon"—although no doubt was entertained of Chusan being its destination.—Captain Elliot accompanied the Admiral on board the *Melville*, to act, it is said, with that officer, in the disingenuous capacity of Plenipotentiary. Before leaving Macao, it seems that in conjunction with the Portuguese Governor Captain Elliot had made some agreement with the Mandarins of the district that the supplies of the place were not to be stopped, and that the English were not to be annoyed; in consideration of which H. M.'s Naval Officer in command at that station, had engaged not to annoy native boats entering and leaving Macao. There was no intelligence of particular moment from Canton. The Americans were all to leave on the 30th June, the date to which our private letter extended. Lin was said to be keeping quiet, and a report had gone abroad that he was ill, and was spitting blood. It will be seen that another attempt, the third of the same kind, had been made, very shortly before the arrival of the force, to burn the shipping at Cap-sing-moon, by means of a fleet of fire rats, which had completely failed. The people outside are said to be perfectly well disposed towards the English, and Captain Elliot in his proclamation of the 25th June, published below, endeavours to foster these good feelings in the people of Canton province, by the assurance that their persons and property will be respected when not opposing resistance to Her Majesty's arms, and calls upon them to bring supplies of provisions "in the certainty that they will receive kind protection and just payment."

The Opium trade on the coast was receiving still further checks from the vigilance of the mandarin, and its difficulties continued to be enhanced. The *Ardascer* sailed for Bombay via Straits of Sunda on the same day as the *Brigand*.

"*Capsing Moon Bay, (China.) July 18, 1840.*" I write a few hastily lines to say, that we are arrived here being the first of the Fleet, who sailed from Singapore two days before us, but we are now hourly expecting them. The arrival of the Steamer excited a great sensation among the Chinese, and they were quite astonished when the vessel was under way steaming in. The numerous boats on the water here were crowded to excess—men, women and children—to have a sight of the Fire Ship, as they call us. The Mandarins sent some fire junks down among the ships about a fortnight ago, which did not cause any damage, although the *Vansittart*, now called the *Danish King* under Danish Colors, was compelled to slip from her anchor; we expect another batch down shortly, for from the information obtained here there are some more being prepared. The Chinese at this place supply us with bullocks, fowls, and ducks, the lat-

ter are not in abundance; but upon the whole we are not so badly off. The Men of War here are the *Druid*, *Volage*, and *Hyacinth*, the *Alligator* at Macao. There are several other vessels here, Opium smugglers, and upon the East Coast 10 or 11; the drug is in great demand, selling upon the Coast from 600 to 800 Dollars per chest; this is the report here. The Chinese smuggling boats come in here and purchase Opium. Since I have arrived two fast boats came in, and, after loading with Opium, proceeded out in open day, and I was informed, bound to Canton; in fact the Chinese must have Opium at all risks and it will always find a speedy sale. They are fortifying the Bogue and have Junks loaded full of stones, ready to sink on the approach of the English; No doubt but they will stand the first brush, but little hopes of their coming to the scratch the second time. It is reported here they are willing to pay for the Opium seized by Commissioner Lin, but this is a mere report. The inhabitants and lower classes about Canton and this place are in a great state of alarm, and since our arrival in the Steamer, giving the news of the near approach of the fleet, it has become doubly so; matters are now daily coming nearer to a crisis, and on the arrival of Sir Gordon Bremer I hope operations will commence. Captain Elliot is at Macao, and all the British Merchants, the Chinese not making the least interference, I hope my next will be something more interesting, as I hope the British Flag by that time will be flying on the Great Wall of China.

Macao, June 23d, 1840.—I write this in haste to say that the Fleet with the Commodore, arrived on the 21st, part of them have only come in here, they all start to-morrow for Chusan and the blockade of this place commences on the 26th. The Chinese are all in a great state of alarm. The Troops on ship board are all quite healthy. The good folks of Macao thought that Canton would have been taken, but it appears this is not to be the case, at least so report says. * These came, as we stated yesterday, just as the *Alligator* arrived, on the 21st.

CANTON REGISTER, 30TH JUNE 1840.

A RRIVED.—25th inst. KITTY, Wilhe, from Singapore and Calcutta. 28th inst. H. B. M. Ships MELVILLE, 74. The Honorable R. S. Dundas, Captain, bearing the Flag of Rear Adm. the Honorable George Elliot, C. B. commander in chief in the East Indies. BLONDE, 44, F. Bouchier Esq. Captain. PYLADES, 18, Capt.—, with Transports. ALLALEVIE, Clarke, BAREMAR, Sergeant, MARIONS, Pope, and Storeship, XITA, —, from Singapore. MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, (Port.) Oliveire, and YOUNG QUEEN, Morgan, from Bombay and Singapore. 29th TERNATE, Cleverly, PEARL, Monk, from Manila. Ternate brought the Charlotte's letters.

SAILED.—MANILA, Person, and HERONNE, Fretwell, for London. ANN MACKIN, (Am.) Martin, for New York. ARDASER, Macintyre, for Bombay. LENA, (Am.) Landers, for Singapore. CONSUELO, (p.) Lara and ACTIV, (Swed.) Shalberg, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per Heroine, Edmund Read Esq. Ardaser, Thomas Edmund Esq. Ann Mac kim, H. W. Hubbell Esq.

UNDER DESPATCH.—Mavis for Bombay. Brigand, for Singapore and Calcutta. Luconia, for New York. Soodrapov for Madras.

SHIPS LOADING FOR ENGLAND.—Mary Elizabeth, and Wm. Barras.

Vessels from China arrived in England.—March 13. Canton Packet, 16, Copeland. 28. John O'Gann, At Bombay. Earl of Clare. Bombay Castle, at Singapore Water Witch.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.—An American Adelaide, Globe, Kosmosko, Merchant, Nantico, Panama, Washington. Spanish, Antenor, Cavatina, Dorado, Dos Amigos, Nueva Victoria, Singular.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From London, Francis Yates. From Liverpool, Duan, (old) Blakely, (old.) From Calcutta, Union. From Bombay, Barroca. From Singapore, Rose, Inez. From Manila, Charlotte. From New York, (Am.) Horatio.

The following vessels had sailed from England Feb'y. 17. Duan, China, 23. Litherland, Singapore and China, March 1. Blakely, China, 10. Francis Yates, China, 51. Urgent, Batavia Singapore and China, 25. Watkins, Singapore and China, 29. Falcon, Manila and China.

Vessels about to Sail.—Athens, for Manila and China. Emily Jase, China. Devon, Singapore and China.

H. M. Ships Blenheim, Nimrod, Wanderer. Columbine &c. were hourly looked for at Singapore when the *Melville* left that port and therefore may be expected here immediately with the Clifton, the only transports now remaining out.

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service of the coasts of China.

H. M. Ships Melville, 74, Rear Admiral the hon. George Elliot, C. B. capt. the hon. R. S. Dundas. Well esley 74, Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer capt. Maitland, *Druid* 44 capt. H. Smith, *Blonde* 44 capt. F. Bouchier. *Alligator* 28 capt. Kuper. *Volage* 28 capt. Warran. *Conway* 28 capt. C. D. Bethune. *Larne* 20 capt. J. P. Blake. *Algerine* 18 capt. Mason. *Pyrales* 18 capt. Anson. *Cruizer* 16 capt. Giffard. *Hyacinth* 18 captain. Rattlesnake (Troop Ship) capt. Brodie. H. C. armed steamers Queen, capt. Warden. *Madagascar* capt. Dicey. *Atalanta* capt. Rogers.

By the arrivals of the week we have received the Singapore Free Press of the 18th of June.

Captain Elliot, the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, Mr. J. R. Morrison, chief interpreter to H. M.'s commission, and Mr. Elmslie, secretary and treasurer to the commission embarked last night on board H. M. S. *Melville*; and Mr. R. Thom, who has volunteered as an assistant interpreter, on board H. M. S. *Blonde*.

Rear admiral the hon. George Elliot, C. B. in H. M. S. *Melville* sailed this morning to the northward, with H. M. ships *Blonde* and *Pyrales*, and transports *Allalevie*, *Braemar* and store ship *Kite*, in company.

H. M. ships *Druid*, *Volage*, *Hyacinth* and *Larne*, & the H. C.'s armed steamer *Madagascar* remain, to enforce a rigid blockade of the port and river of Canton, as ordered by H. M.'s government.

Admiral Elliot has orders to seize all the grain and salt junks on the coasts of China.

On the 25th H. M. S. *Larne* anchored in the roads and saluted the city of Macao which was returned by the Franciscan fort and on the 28th H. M. S. *Melville*, saluted with 19 guns, which was returned by an equal number from the same fort.

The two transports which remained behind last week sailed immediately to the northward after they had delivered some coals. We believe the two small islands named the Brothers are used as a kind of depot by H. M. ships in Kapsaymoon.

The real character of Lin is becoming better known daily. We are informed that he is accessible to bribes from all parties. Those paragraphs in the

Canton Press and Register which he thinks of importance, he orders to be translated into Chinese and he then forwards them to Peking: such as the correspondence between the governor of Macao and Capt. Smith respecting the moving of her majesty's ship *Hyacinth* into the inner harbour of Macao; but the libellous slanderer has made a report to the emperor respecting the marriage of the queen of England which our readers will scarcely credit; and which modesty and delicacy almost forbids us to mention: but it is right that this so much be-praised Chinese functionary should be seen in his own odious and proper colours: which are those of all his tribe. He has wantonly reported to the emperor, when informing H. I. M. of the marriage of Victoria, queen of England, that previous to her marriage that exalted lady was in the habit of following the same course as Catherine the second of Russia. Hear this, lord Sandon, and all ye *Philis Siviensium*.

With reference to the proclamation from the high officers of the province, offering rewards for destroying the English ships, and murdering Englishmen, we can assure the public that it is authentic, a copy having been seen in the Tsotang's office in Macao. We are told that the long merchants are much shocked at the murderous measures of the governor.

It is reported that the late arrivals have brought the intelligence from Lisbon of the full approval of the Portuguese government of the measures adopted by the present governor of Macao for the preservation of the neutrality and tranquillity of this settlement during the different crises of the last eventful year. It is also said that H. E. remains in his present high office; that is: that H. E. has been re-appointed to the governorship of Macao.

We have also heard that the Procurator and the Taotae have met, when the latter promised that Chinese troops should be ordered out of Macao and the warjunks out of the inner harbour, if any assurance could be felt that the English would not take possession of Macao; on this subject we refer our readers to terms of the edict published by the governor and loyal senate on the 25th inst. It is even said that the Taotae has issued a proclamation forbidding the Chinese in the bazaar to raise the price of provisions.

There cannot, however, be any real neutrality observed by the city of Macao whilst hundred of Chinese troops are encamped on its territory or afloat in warjunks in the inner harbour: but if the Taotae keeps his promise and removes the troops, we think it would be the best—as no doubt it would be the most agreeable and convenient policy that the neutrality of Macao should be faithfully guaranteed by the belligerents.

We now take the opportunity to respectfully suggest to H. E. the governor and the loyal senate that the present crisis gives them an excellent and glorious opportunity to free for ever the eminent city of Macao from Chinese trammels:—orders might be given for the immediate removal of the Taotae's office: the red poles might be prostrated, & those marks of iniquity, insolence, and corruption, the Chinese custom houses, be destroyed from their foundations, and the Portuguese authority—and that only—be supreme in Macao: then would this settlement become an ornament and safety to the possessions of that ancient, gallant, and chivalric monarchy in the far east. May the *Macanistas* remember that in their near neighbourhood the dust of *Xavier* will witness their regeneration and their assertion of their just rights: let them prove themselves worthy of living in the present exciting and wondrous times, and enable themselves by their pious deeds.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

Macao, 26th June, 1840.

The following is the English version of a declaration in the Chinese language, issued by the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent. Twelve months since, the emperor was graciously pleased to depute Lin, the commissioner, to come to these provinces, and suppress the traffic in opium. He found it stagnant; he has made it flourish here and along the whole coast of the empire.

The emperor commanded the commissioner to regulate and protect the lawful trade.

He has thrown it into a struggle form, and heavy losses have been cast upon all persons pursuing it, both Native and English.

The Emperor, in his wisdom and justice, commanded the commissioner to treat the foreigners with firmness, but with consideration; carefully separating the right from the wrong, so that there might be no reasonable cause for irritation and future trouble with the English government.

The commissioner disregarded the immediate offer of Elliot to fulfil the imperial pleasure, which he was ready faithfully to do, in a manner consistent with the dignity of the empire, with the preservation of the peace and with obligations of justice to innocent and absent men, unconnected with the traffic in opium. But, on the contrary forthwith confined Elliot a close prisoner at Canton, and so detained him for several weeks, proceeded to constrain the whole foreign Community, by the stoppage of their supplies of food and of fresh water; and under these circumstances of lawless and most violent restraint, required Elliot to deliver up all the opium in the possession of his countrymen, under pain of death.

How has the commissioner dared to degrade the majesty of China and of England by these insulting and violent proceedings towards an English functionary acknowledged by his imperial majesty, and who had always respected the laws of the empire, and faithfully fulfilled his public obligations? And which would have been the most effectual means of accomplishing the imperial pleasure? Those that Elliot had offered, and was ready to take founded upon separation of the innocent from the offending, and accompanied by persuasion and securities that would have given permanent efficacy to such distinctions?—Or those of senseless violence, casting upon the whole transaction the character of shameful spoliation?

The commissioner preferred a career of needless and spoliation constraint, which has made amplest reparation a duty of highest obligation in the government of England which has broken to pieces all sense of confidence in the wisdom or justice of the provincial government; and which he had the effect of immediately reviving the opium traffic at all points of the coast with utmost vigour.

The emperor admonished the commissioner to maintain the honor and dignity.

He has order and over again violated his pledges under the seal of the empire, and left the world of a high officer without weight in the estimation of all men, native and foreign.

When a native of the land was unhappily killed at Hongkong in the month of July last in a riot in which several tens of foreign seamen were engaged. Americans as well as English, Elliot closely investigated according to the forms of his country, invited the honorable officers of the empire to attend, and severely punished those persons who were convicted of participation in the disorder.

But because he could not succeed in discovering the perpetrator of the murder, and would not consent to deliver up an innocent man for execution, what

* This is a new word, to enrich our language. Ed. C. R.

are the proceedings of the commissioner? He forcibly drives away from Macao, a place situated more than forty miles from the scene of the riot, the whole British community, aged and infirm persons, women almost in pain of child birth, young children. He causes vessels engaged in lawful pursuits, or in carrying away some of these innocent fugitives (Spanish as well as British), to be cowardly attacked by overwhelming force in the night time, and burnt. Nine or ten innocent persons some Spanish and some English, lose their lives, some are cruelly mangled; some still detained in captivity upon the most false pretences, and under circumstances terribly disgraceful to the empire. Poison is put into the springs of water. The English people were driven to conflict to procure supplies of food; worthy officers and soldiers of the empire have fallen a sacrifice to the violence of commissioner, and falsehood upon falsehood has been reported to the emperor, and proclaimed to the people, to cover these bloody and disgraceful proceedings.

When the commissioner came to Canton, the empire was at peace and respected by the whole world.

His first act was one of the most unprovoked war against the English nation, by the imprisonment and wanton insult of the English officer, who had already offered to fulfil the imperial pleasure.

He found these great provinces tranquil and flourishing. In less than a year, he has reduced them to the very verge of ruin and insurrection; and piracy and robbery stalk abroad unpunished.

It is well known to the foreigners and the people of the province, that many of the provincial authorities, wise and honorable men, acquainted with the foreign character, have remonstrated against these foolish and dangerous proceedings. But he answered their counsels with contumely and menaces.

The Gracious Queen and the people of the English nation venerate the emperor, and they cherish the people of the empire. But great injuries have been perpetrated, and the truth must now be made known to his imperial majesty, to the end that the evil doers may be punished, and that all things may be re-established on a sure and honorable basis.

Let the natives of the land pursue their ordinary occupations in peace and security, in the assurance that no violence will be offered to them or their property, whilst they are opposing none to the forces of the Queen of England.

The officers of the English nation are strictly commanded to protect and cherish the people of the land.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Macao, 31st March, 1840.

True Copy EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

The following is a notice to the inhabitants of the coasts of the province of Canton.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Macao, 25th June 1840.

The high officers Lin and Tang having visited the English Superintendent, and people at Canton with perfidious violence, in contemptuous disregard of the imperial command that they should be treated with justice and moderation, and having shamefully deceived the emperor with false reports, it had been determined by the gracious sovereign of England, to send royally appointed officers to the coasts of China to the end that the truth may be made manifest to his imperial majesty, and lasting peace and honorable trade firmly established.

This notice is to declare that the Queen of England, venerating the emperor and tenderly cherishing the good and peaceful inhabitants of the land, has strictly commanded that their persons and property should be rigidly respected whilst they are opposing no resistance to her majesty's arm.

Let them therefore bring their supplies and commodities to the several stations of the British forces without fear, in the certainty that they will receive kind protection and just payment.

The high officers Lin and Tang having by false representations drawn from the emperor orders for the discontinuance of Honorable British trade to the deep injury of tens of thousands of just men, native as well as foreign, the commander in chief of the English sea forces has now to declare by the command of the Queen of England, that no native vessel will be allowed to pass in or out of the said port and others hereafter to be named, till the British trade shall proceed without obstruction, at points to be indicated by the commander in chief, and until further notice under his seal of office.

But fishing craft will be allowed to pass in and out of the Port of Canton with obstruction in the hours of daylight, and native trading vessels of the outside cities and villages are permitted to pass to and fro, and to resort for purposes of mutual exchange to the station of the British shipping.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

True Copy EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Edict.

[Translated from the Portuguese in China, 25th June.] The governor conjointly with the loyal senate, observing that some of those whom they represent are under the anxiety that the actual measures taken by H. B. M. government with respect to the government of the celestial empire may affect the quiet and well-being that all have enjoyed notwithstanding the past crisis, have thought it their duty again to address themselves to all the citizens, representing that the government being confident in the promises that have been made to them by the superior officers of H. B. M. and those of H. I. M., trust to maintain the neutrality that it is incumbent on them to follow in the present circumstances, and avert from this city those calamities that any out-breaking may produce. The citizens composing this establishment already know from experience that the promises of their representatives are true, and that on a former occasion, when their entire confidence was required by them, they did not find themselves illuded—continue, therefore, to repose full confidence in them; and the governor conjointly with the loyal senate assure them that from thence no disadvantage will ever result to them. Again they recommend tranquillity and union, as through them will be accomplished the ends we must all desire. The which is published for general information.

Macao, In session, 25th June, 1840.—Joze Joaquim Barros, Secretary &c.—Silveira Pinto. Goularte. Vieira: Paiva. Silva. Jorge.

PROCLAMATION.

Rate of reward for destroying the English.

An offer of rewards, which will truly be awarded, to any who shall destroy the English.

1st. Whether civil or military officers, soldiers or people, whosoever shall be able to take an English man-of-war carrying eighty great guns, delivering the same to the mandarins, shall receive the reward of Sp. Drs. 20,000. For a smaller vessel, carrying fewer guns less will be given. For every great gun less, the reward will be diminished Sp. Drs. 100. Whatever the vessel contains besides the great guns, weapons of war, and opium, which must be given up to the mandarins, excepted; such as clocks, watches, cloths, goods, or money—all these in addition shall be awarded to the takers of the vessel! Again, to any who shall destroy a great man-of-war of the said foreigners, not leaving even a single plank—substantial evidence being produced of the same—shall be given

the reward of Sp. Drs. 10,000. For a smaller one less, in proportion!

2nd. Whosoever takes an English merchant vessel, shall have as a reward whatsoever the vessel contains—excepting the vessel, great guns, implements of war, and opium, which must be given up to the mandarins;—such as goods and money. In addition to which for a large vessel with three masts, the takers shall receive the reward of Sp. Drs. 10,000; two and a half masts Sp. Drs. 5,000; two masts Sp. Drs. 3,000. For taking an English large (sampan) or passage boat Sp. Drs. 300; a small one Sp. Drs. 100.

Whether large or small, for the destroying or sinking of each English vessel—substantial evidence being produced of the same—the proportion of one third of the foregoing rewards shall be awarded.

3rd. For taking alive a foreign mandarin or officer, on enquiry should it be ascertained that he is the said man-of-war's chief officer, the reward shall be (Sp. Drs. 5,000) five thousand dollars; for any other officer, more or less, according to his rank and office,—the rule of lessening—for every degree lower, the reward shall be diminished Sp. Drs. 500!

4th. For killing foreign mandarins or officers;—substantial evidence being produced of the same, one third of the proportional reward for taking such alive shall be awarded!

5th. For seizing alive Englishmen or Parsees, whether soldiers or merchants, for each one a reward shall be given of Sp. Drs. 100; for each one killed, evidence being produced of the same Sp. Drs. 20. As for taking the black devils, it ought to be decided whether they are soldiers or slaves, and the reward granted accordingly!

6th. For taking *Han rascals*—Chinese—who supply the barbarians, or deal in opium, the same on trial being condemned, decapitated, and their heads exposed; for each of such Sp. Drs. 100 reward; besides these, for those of less crime, less reward will be given!

June, 24th 1840. Translated by J. I. R.

Canton Press, June 27th. MARRIED.—At the British Chapel, MACAO, on the 29th inst. by the Revd. Allen Fielding, chaplain of H. M. S. "Melville," Emily Eva Gribbly, n. c. s. to Crawford Kerr, Esquire, of Macao.

* The translator cannot vouch for the truth of this paper. His copy has been taken from the original at Canton, and from the source whence it comes, and the circumstances of the case, he has reason to believe it true in the main or altogether. The names of the issuers, who were most likely the governor and high officers of this province, were not copied, nor the dates. It must however be of very recent date. As such a paper is hardly expected to be posted up we give it from the best accessible source. The Translator.

European Intelligence.

ATLAS, JULY 18

A recent criminal trial at the Walsall sessions has exhibited, in a striking manner, the necessity of continual watchfulness in the legislature to provide for new circumstances, new interests, and new relations, as they are ever presenting themselves in this busy and mercantile country.

The trial to which we allude is that of *Thomas Farmer Wood*, the late manager of the Walsall Joint-Stock Bank, who was indicted for having embezzled large sums of money belonging to the proprietors.

After the case had been opened, and in the course of the evidence for the prosecution, it appeared that Mr. Wood was at the time that he was charged to have committed the offence, not only manager of the bank, but also a shareholder in the establishment. Upon that fact being elicited the objection was taken by his counsel that, being a partner, he would not be legally guilty of embezzling his own property, that it was a maxim of law that partners had an equal right over the whole of the partnership stock, and that, therefore, he must be acquitted.

This undoubtedly was the law, and a very rational law it was while partnerships were of a limited character. It would have been absurd enough if the law had interfered after two bakers or grocers had entered into partnership, and had declared that the first of the two who sold a loaf or a pound of tea out of the partnership property, should be guilty of felony. But then it is no less absurd in the extensive cases of partnership which are now so rife, where the partners, in the capacity of partners, take no active part in the business, and have no custody of the partnership property, that the law should declare that it is no legal offence for the owner of a single share in a Joint-Stock Bank to enter the banking-house and carry off the whole of the securities and moneys which he may find in the strong room.

The law, however, was originally made to meet the smaller kind of partnerships, and although several alterations have been since introduced to adapt it to the now greatly varied character of partnership in this country, yet they have been so imperfect and so unscientifically made, that it was held by the Recorder of Walsall that the criminal immunity of partners still continues, and upon that ground Mr. Wood was acquitted.

We offer no opinion upon the merits of this particular case. It is not with the guilt or innocence of Mr. Wood which we have to do, but with the state of the law. According to this decision, any shareholder in a Joint-Stock Bank can break into the banking-house at night, and steal every article of value that it contains. According to this decision, every shareholder in a public company may steal all or any portion of the capital of that company, and he is only amenable to his co-shareholders in a civil action. If this is the law, the mischief is so vast, and the necessity is so immediate, that not a moment should be lost before a law is passed to remedy it. There is not a director of a bank who has not necessarily a number of shares, and who has not countless opportunities of embezzlement. There is hardly a manager of a bank, or a confidential clerk to a public company, who has not one or more shares in the undertaking, yet at this moment every one of these men may treat the whole of the sums that come into their hands as their private property, and yet incur no legal criminal responsibility.

We confess that we are not quite satisfied that the ruling of the recorder in this case was correct. There are cases in which a much smaller property in the articles stolen than that which the prosecutor in this instance had, has been held sufficient to maintain the indictment. The counsel for the prosecution could hardly have been ignorant of a reported case in which a man was transported for stealing his own property. He had sent it by a carrier, and had stolen it afterwards from his custody, with the intention of making the carrier pay him compensation for the loss. This case appears to us stronger than that

of Wood, and yet in this instance the property was held to be rightly laid as the property of the carrier. The point, however, is too important to be discussed as a mere speculative point of law. There is now a direct decision of a court of law, favoured, as it seems, by the extra-judicial opinions of two of the superior judges, which places the property of all extensive public companies and all Joint-Stock Banks out of the protection of the criminal law. Such a state of things cannot be allowed to endure for an instant, and we hope and expect that the government will provide an immediate remedy.

COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES.

In consequence of the legal decision at Walsall that a Joint-Stock Bank has not the power to sue its shareholders criminally, the Committee of Deputies addressed a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday last, requesting an interview; a reply was received on Wednesday afternoon, appointing the interview to take place at half-past one o'clock on Thursday.

A meeting was previously held at No. 9, Watlington-place, when Mr. Gilbert was requested to state the case on the part of the committee to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen, then proceeded to Downing-street:—Mr. Hawkes, M. P., Mr. E. Turner, M. P., Mr. Masket, M. P., the Right Hon.ble T. P. Courtenay, Mr. Stuckey, Mr. Renzie, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Vile, Mr. Serinzeour, Mr. Hawkes was obliged to leave Downing-street before the interview took place.

Soon after two o'clock the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered the room.

Mr. Gilbert stated that the present deputation waited on him on behalf of the Committee of Deputies from the Joint-Stock Banks, to request him to introduce into a bill, now passing through the House of Commons, a clause to enable the Joint-Stock Banks to sue their shareholders criminally. A similar request had been made last year to Lord Montagu, who had declined to comply with it only upon the ground that the Joint-Stock Banks had experienced no practical inconvenience from the existing state of the law. He had said, "Show me a practical evil, and I will give you a practical remedy." Since that period several cases of the kind had actually occurred, and in one instance, a legal decision had been given on the subject, and that decision was against the Joint-Stock Bank. Mr. Gilbert then gave an account of the case at Walsall. This was a point of the utmost importance. All the deeds of settlement required that the directors of the bank should be shareholders, and thus all the property of the banks was in the charge of parties who, according to this interpretation of the law, might apply all these funds to their own use with impunity. The omission of the clause, empowering Joint-Stock Banks to prosecute criminally their own shareholders for frauds committed on the company, appears to have been omitted accidentally in the English Banking Act, 6th Geo. IV. c. 36, for the Irish Banking Act, 6th Geo. IV. c. 42, on which the former act was framed, has a distinct section to this effect, and events had proved its propriety and necessity. It appeared to the committee that the best way of introducing the proposed remedy would be to insert a similar clause in the act now passing through the House of Commons, to continue for two years the act authorising Joint-Stock Banks to their own shareholders in civil cases. Mr. Gilbert then handed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a copy of the correspondence that had taken place last year between Lord Montagu and the Committee of Deputies, a statement of the Walsall case, drawn up by the solicitor who had conducted the prosecution, the *Waterhampton Chronicle* containing an account of the trial, and a copy of the Irish Banking Act.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had but recently been informed of the decision at Walsall, and had not clearly understood it until Mr. Turner had spoken to him on the subject the previous evening in the House of Commons. He thought it was a grievance, but he had some doubts how far he could take the case of the Joint-Stock Banks out of the ordinary operation of the law; and he might be asked what reason can be assigned that if a member of a partnership of six persons should rob his partners that is to be only a civil case, but if the partnerships consist of more than six persons, then the same act is to be considered a crime. He did not mean to say that these doubts were insuperable and he certainly thought there was great force in what had been urged with regard to the Irish Banking Act, but he felt himself under the necessity of submitting the case to the Attorney-General. Indeed, he thought it was not strictly a case belonging to the department of the Treasury, but rather belonged to administration of the criminal law; but if any alteration were to be introduced, he thought it should be done by a separate act, and not by a new clause in the bill now passing through the House of Commons.

These points were the subject of a conversational discussion between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Turner, Mr. Masket, Mr. Stuckey, Mr. Renzie, Mr. Serinzeour, and Mr. Gilbert, and ultimately the Chancellor stated he would submit the case to the Attorney-General, and he would afterwards communicate with the committee.

Mr. Gilbert then called the attention of the Chancellor to the other points which had been the subject of correspondence between Lord Montagu and the Committee of Deputies, and he suggested that these might be included in the same act, which should give the Joint-Stock Banks the power of suing their shareholders criminally.

The Chancellor stated that he could not propose any changes in the civil laws affecting Joint-Stock Banks during the sittings of the banking committee.

The deputation then withdrew.

As still further elucidating the subject, and, at the same time, vindicating the Committee of Deputies from the charge of supineness which has somewhat heavily, as we think, been advanced against them in the last number of the *Bankers' Circular*, we select for insertion the two following letters which passed last year between Lord Montagu and the Committee of Deputies. It will be seen from these letters that the Committee were by no means unacquainted with the defective state of the law, nor deficient in earnestness in their appeals to the government upon the subject.

TO PATRICK MAXWELL STEWART, Esq.
Downing-street, 24th July, 1836.

"Sir,—I have delayed answering your letter of the 25th of June till I was enabled to obtain the highest legal advice that could guide me in respect to the important legal questions which you have raised.

"I have stated in Parliament that the intention of her Majesty's government in respect to legislation for Joint-Stock Banks in the present year was confined to the continuance, for two months, of the act of the last session, enabling banks to sue their own shareholders.

"At the interview which you and the deputation had with Lord Melbourne and myself, you suggested for consideration four other questions:—

"1. That Joint-Stock Banks should be enabled to prosecute shareholders criminally.

"2. That no shareholder should have the power to bind the company unless specially authorized to do so.

"3. That shareholders should be allowed to give evidence in any suits in which the banks are either plaintiffs or defendants.

"4. That the law should declare that notices, to be valid, must be served upon the principal officer or addressed to him as the head of office.

"In requesting you to lay before Lord Melbourne and myself your suggestions on these matters, I specially told you that I should desire to be informed whether the defects in the law complained of had produced practical inconvenience, or whether your proposed amendments were only intended to avert future and apprehended interruptions to the conduct of your business.

"This latter point could alone bring them within the rule of the two cases in which the government recommended remedial measures in the last session. The avoidance of all acts of a Banking company by reason of the clerical disabilities of one of its partners had clearly been attempted, and in the case of the Northern and Central Bank the privileges of shareholders had been made use of to impede the recovery of its just debts, and to affect the claims of the bank, and incidentally the rights of third parties.

"In your letter no such cases of actual inconvenience are stated.

"In observing that the four points involve many of the most important questions of the law of evidence and the law of partnership. They could only be adopted on grounds of liberality, and ascertaining how far they would be consistent with engagements and deeds of settlement already made and executed.

"I do not think it would be right to propose them in respect to all banks having more than six partners without considering carefully whether they should not be applied to other banks and other partnerships also.

"Neither do I think that such very extensive change could properly be introduced in a bill limited in its duration to twelve months.

"The bill, therefore, which I shall introduce will be limited solely to the object stated by Lord Melbourne and myself—the continuance, for one year, of the act of last session.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient humble servant.

"P. M. Stewart, Esq. "T. SPRING RICE."

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

"9 Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, 18th August 1839.

"Sir,—The committee of deputies from the Joint-Stock Banks, in their letter of the 25th of June, stated that the four points on which it was desirable the law should be altered by the bill which you proposed introducing, and which is now before Parliament, were points which actual practical inconvenience had been experienced in conducting the business of such banks. The committee were, therefore, much surprised to find by your letter of the 24th of July, that you declined adopting their suggestions because they had not stated such to be founded upon practical inconvenience.

"The committee beg leave to refer you to their letter of the 25th of June, in which it states most explicitly that these are not imaginary cases, but have all been found to be practically inconvenient, and, in consequence of some recent occurrences, they must beg leave to press upon you the necessity there is for extending the powers given to Joint-Stock Banks by the act of 1 and 2 Vic., c. 96, now before Parliament, to enable such companies to prosecute shareholders criminally.

"Great inconveniences will ensue if this request is not complied with, and the committee feel confident that you will give it your sanction and immediate attention.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, "P. M. STEWART, Chairman."

"To the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The following is the clause referred to by Mr. Gilbart in the Irish Bankers, &c., 6th Geo. IV., c. 42, s. 20:—

"And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons being a member or members of any co-partnership of bankers in Ireland shall steal or embezzle any money, goods, effects, bills, notes, securities, or other property of or belonging to such society, or co-partnership, or shall commit any fraud, forgery, crime, or offence against or with intent to injure or defraud such society or co-partnership, such member or members shall be liable to indictment, information, prosecution, or other proceeding in the name of any one of the public officers nominated for this time being of such society or co-partnership, for every such fraud, forgery, crime, or offence, and may thereupon be lawfully convicted, as if such person or persons had not been, or was or were not a member or members of such society or co-partnership, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, JULY, 18.

OUTRAGE ON BRITISH SUBJECTS BY THE AUTHORITIES OF GUADALOUPE.

The Antigua papers contain an account of an outrage upon British subjects by the authorities of Guadeloupe, which occurred on the 22nd of April, compiled from depositions made before the magistrates of Antigua by one of the sufferers, Mr. Martin, a planter resident in the island. The schooner *Surprise*, on its way from Dominica to this island, and nine miles from the land of Guadeloupe, was brought to in broad daylight by a French *guarda costa*, and the vessel's papers rudely demanded of the captain, who showed them to the officer. The vessel was then ordered to proceed to another and larger *guarda costa* which was at anchor high up the coast. The commander of the latter ordered Captain Pickering, of the *Surprise*, and the passengers, to come on board, saying, "I make you prisoners, and will take the risk." A midshipman and five men took possession

of the schooner, and were told to take her round to Basseterre. The *guarda costa* proceeded there also, and the passengers were landed without a change of apparel the next day, and after being chained by the wrists with padlocks, were lodged in the goal. During their imprisonment their trunks were broken open, and property and money abstracted to the amount of 110 dollars. On the 25th an examination was taken before a judge in the prison, the result of which was that the crew were released, and returned to the *Surprise* that night, and the captain and passengers on the following morning. One of the crew had his thumb tortured with thumb-screws, and was severely flogged with a cow skin. The sufferers, according to advice applied to the Attorney General for redress. That officer went to the post-office with them, and saw the trunks. All he said was, "Gentlemen, I cannot help it." The *Antigua Register* adds, "We are at a loss to account for such brutal conduct, unless it may have been supposed that the schooner was intended to receive fugitive slaves; but if there had been a shadow of proof of such a purpose, they would not have been released."

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AT CAMBRIDGE.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning the great mass of persons drawn hither from all parts of England by the approaching festivities were up and on the *quai vive* to join the throng, which, in vehicles of all sorts, from the carriage-and-four to the humble chaise-cart, were crowded to witness the trial of agricultural implements in Mr. Grain's field, on the Hills-road. By ten o'clock there was neither horse nor any machine on two wheels left in the town. The roads leading to the different places where the trials were to take place presented a most attractive sight. At a little past ten the trial of agricultural implements commenced. Near the field where this was going on, thrashing and dressing machines, &c., were at work, and at a little distance in a large field (also the property of Mr. Grain) a most interesting spectacle presented itself in the ploughing match; 50 ploughs started, and, as the object was not to reach the goal soonest, but to reach it by the shortest and most even line, the individual interest excited by each competitor was maintained throughout. The multitude of people on this spot was very large, and the number of horsemen galloping to and fro, the carriages filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the cheerful influence of an unusually fine day, created a scene which we have seldom seen surpassed.

The road from this point to Babraham, a village about seven miles from Cambridge, resembled the route from London to Epsom on a race-day; and on arriving at the above-mentioned village a sight of unusual interest presented itself. The yard of the village inn was crowded with carriages, and the crowds of visitors were hastening to the field where Mr. Webb, of Babraham, was exhibiting his splendid show of tups. These animals were of the finest description, and their extraordinary size and beauty elicited continued marks of surprise and admiration from the numerous beholders, amongst whom were agricultural noblemen, gentlemen, and yeomen, from all parts of the country. Books for the supply of refreshments were erected round the various places of attraction, and a spirit of good humour and happiness pervaded all classes.

DINNER AT TRINITY COLLEGE.

At five o'clock the judges' committee, and a great number of other gentlemen, to the amount of about 500, sat down to a sumptuous dinner in the fine old dining-hall of Trinity; the Duke of Richmond presided, and Earl Spencer acted as vice-president.

The Duke of Richmond entered the hall soon after five o'clock, accompanied by Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Northampton, and the Duke of Rutland. Shortly afterwards the Vice-Chancellor entered, accompanied by Sir R. Peel and Sir J. Graham.

Amongst the company we observed a great number of the nobility and gentry. Professor Henslow and Dr. Buckland announced the probable improvement of agriculture to a very great extent by the researches of scientific men.

The evening was spent with great hilarity and harmony. We regret we cannot find room for any speech but that of Mr. Maxie, the Minister of the United States to Belgium.

Mr. Maxie was received with great cheering. He said he felt that it would be the highest presumption should he take to himself that honour which, in proposing his name to that assembly, he considered was meant for the country of which he was a native. Individually he felt the highest pleasure in being present at a meeting assembled for the furtherance of the noble objects which they had in view; and he also thought it no slight honour to be there the representative of a country which was bound with them by the mutual wish to extend the interests of agriculture. His country deserved the esteem of the society, merely because her institutions, language, laws and customs were those of England, but more especially because they were the descendants, children of England, who had turned a savage and desolate wilderness into a civilised nation, and had vindicated their claim to be ranked among those benefactors to the human race of which England held the highest place. The objects of that society were to promote the greatest interests of the country. Agriculture was the greatest instrument for the diffusion of the blessings of civilisation, and though England was the greatest nation on the earth for commerce and manufactures, her agriculture formed her greatest glory. (Loud cheering.) He might say that manufactures formed the Corinthian capital of the column of her glory, of which commerce was the shaft, but agriculture the solid base which supported the whole. How important a part of the population of this country the agriculturists formed might be ascertained from the fact that from the returns the income tax furnished, two-thirds of that tax were paid by them. Still nobler purposes were carried forward under its influence. Civilisation was promoted; the welfare, both moral and physical, of the people enlarged, and that force of mind without which all other advantages were nothing, increased. He would repeat how much he was indebted to those who had procured him the pleasure of being present that day, and the high sense he entertained of the honor done him by the noble duke, to whom he begged leave personally to express his profound acknowledgments. He could only conclude with the hope that the two countries, so nearly connected in sympathy, might ever continue in the exchange of contests as to which should do the other the greatest good, and again never recur to that where the only object was to do each other the greatest harm. Might peace and good-will reign betwixt them, and might they be united in feeling, in happiness and in glory.

The Duke of Richmond rose to propose the last toast which he should call upon them to drink that evening, and in appropriate terms introduced the health of "The Tenantry of England," which was drunk with three times three.

Mr. W. Hall returned thanks.

The Duke of Richmond said he must call upon them to drink one other toast before they separated, and proposed the health of the Vice-Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor (the Rev. Dr. Tatham) returned thanks, and the meeting separated.

On the following day (Wednesday) the great dinner of this society took place at Cambridge, the immense and truly beautiful pavilion erected for the purpose, on the lawn of Downing College. There could not have been less than 2500 persons present. The great majority of the tables were laid out in a circular, or amphitheatrical form, each ranged above the other in an inclined plane. Parallel with the entrance were the two principal tables, on a raised platform, at which sat the president and the distinguished persons present, to the number of about 150. The whole presented a splendid *coup-d'œil*.

After the usual loyal toasts, which were received with the most rapturous applause, the noble chairman, his Grace the Duke of Richmond, called on Sir Robert Peel to propose the next toast—"Success to the English Agricultural Society."

Sir Robert Peel rose, in the midst of a tumult of applause, which continued for some minutes, on the subsiding of which he said that it would be affection in him to mistake or misunderstand those demonstrations of esteem and personal good-will which induced or rather compelled him to pause a moment in the execution of that duty which had been delegated to him by their noble president. When he surveyed this imposing, he had almost said this awful scene—when he recollected the purpose for which they were assembled, and the great interests which they represented—when he remembered the class to which mainly they belonged, and what had been the conduct and still was the character of that class—when he called to mind their moderation in prosperity, their patience and fortitude in adversity, their cheerful obedience to, or, he should rather say, their zealous co-operation with, the laws, and their tried fidelity and loyalty to their sovereign—when he thought upon all these things, however imperfect the acknowledgement might be, they would believe that he did deeply and would permanently feel the distinction which the good opinion of such a body conferred upon a public man. It had been assigned to him by those who had the conduct of the arrangements of the meeting to propose the toast which had the most special reference to the occasion of that festival, and which, if he misook not, would be in perfect unison with the feelings of that great assembly. That toast would convey an earnest wish that the future progress of this society might be as satisfactory as the past—that every succeeding meeting might exhibit proofs of improvement caused by its instrumentality—might show an increase in their numbers, and, by that increase, the possession of extended means of public usefulness. (Cheers.) It was, perhaps, to be regretted that this toast had not been assigned to some one more practically versed in agriculture than he could pretend to be; but there might be something to make up for this in the deep interest he felt in the prosperity of the land, and the fact that he had been present at the birth of the society—that he had most cheerfully and zealously co-operated with his noble friend, Earl Spencer, in laying the foundations of this important association. He well remembered when they met with members in numbers few, and with some forebodings of failure, but when he (Sir R. Peel) obtained as a fundamental principle of the institution that all party feeling should be excluded, he felt confident that they must, in the end, be successful (long continued cheering); and he thought he could refer to the proceedings of the day as proofs that his predictions had not been falsified. He should now make use of his public character only to exhort those whom he addressed to that which was the primary principle of the society and essential to its success, and to entreat them that they would, by the influence of that public opinion they were so well qualified to guide, induce others who might have been engaged in party warfare to deposit at the threshold of this temple of peace those weapons which might be fitly used in political conflicts, and which he himself had very recently wielded. (Tremendous applause.) It would be superfluous in him to dilate on the benefits which this society must confer upon agriculture. To do this did not require any great amount of practical knowledge. Could any one have attended the show held not very far from these walls, without feeling convinced that had the whole body of farmers in England seen the exhibition of implements and stock there made they would have deposited at that door a thousand hitherto cherished prejudices? They would have felt convinced of the benefits which science conferred on agriculture, and have laid aside the not unnatural opinion that the instruments and means which their forefathers had used were the best which they could, at this time, employ. (Cheers.) He would leave to others the task of dilating on these and similar benefits of the society. He, as a public man, was fain to contemplate other results springing from the exertions of such a body. He thought there would be, as in almost all cases there was, a useful combination of physical and moral good, not merely leading to the fulfilment of the Divine command, "increase and multiply." He thought they were at once scattering plenty over a smiling land, and extending the influence of kindness and kindly feeling around; that they were, so to speak, ploughing up the subsoil of feelings and affections (applause)—exposing what would otherwise have remained the barren and inert to the influence of social intercourse; that, in a word, they were sowing upon earth the seeds of "peace and good-will towards men." (Cheers.) He believed, moreover, that this institution had a tendency to encourage the landowner to apply himself to a noble and dignified relaxation, full of interest in itself and fraught with advantage to his country—to teach him the full value of scientific acquirements, and the truth that knowledge was not only power, but wealth also—that in knowledge resided an influence equal to that of riches, of birth, or of station. (Cheers.) Further, he believed it had a tendency to keep the land proprietor at home; to give him an interest in country pursuits, which would induce him to remain, the centre and support of those amongst whom he moved, and who depended on him—that it would enable him to resist the temptation to leave his home which the facilities of locomotion furnished. It would also, he thought, strengthen and confirm the connection which united the landed proprietor with the yeomanry, and both with the labouring classes. (Loud applause.) It would give them a common topic of conversation; it would serve to remind them that they were all members of the same dignified corporation; to teach them that the hand which laboured belonged to the same body as the head which conceived and the mind which created—that the three classes were bound by the golden link of common interest and common purpose. (Cheers.) They must excuse him if he expressed his cordial gratification at hearing of the place which had been selected for the meeting of the ensuing year. They would indulge him if, as a native of Lancashire, he felt proud to hear that the great outlet for the manufactures of England had been chosen for the meeting of the Agricultural Society. It was not unnatural that he, the son of a manufacturer and a farmer, who felt the deepest obligations to these for worldly prosperity, and owed to them all the interest he had in the land, should rejoice in the prospect of seeing the commercial in-

terests brought face to face with the agricultural. He was convinced that such a meeting would confirm the natural and almost universal opinion which prevailed, that a relation subsisted between them so close that they could not be disunited; that it was impossible that manufactures should flourish without shedding a kindly influence on agriculture; or, on the other hand, that agriculture could decline without involving manufactures in its decay. (Applause.) There was yet another reason for which he rejoiced that the standard should be planted on the coast of England, at the point which admitted the greatest facilities for intercourse with Ireland and Scotland. From this fact also he looked for great social results. By this choice they invited Scotland to witness how they had followed her example, and called upon Ireland to follow theirs; and tempted by no narrow or exclusive spirit, asked Ireland and Scotland to communicate their improvements, that they might participate in those of this country. They would thus encourage them to enter into that generous and unselfish competition which enabled even the disappointed competitor to retire from the scene, not dissatisfied, but thinking more of the general improvement than of his own individual interest. Such union could not but confirm the friendly feelings and relations of the two countries. The toast which it was his duty to propose was "Success to the English Agricultural Society." It became necessary to call it English on account of the locality to which it was confined; but it had in view to render common benefits to this empire, and not merely to England. With these feelings, reflecting cheerfully on the past, and with cordial anticipations for the future, he would call upon the meeting to drink, with as much enthusiasm as was consistent with the safety of the walls and the roofs of the buildings, the toast which he had the honour to propose—"Success to the English Agricultural Society."

The noble president again rose and said that he had the honour to call on his Grace the Duke of Buckingham to propose the next toast. (Loud cheers.)

The Duke of Buckingham said that he felt deeply the honour conferred on him. The truly gratifying reception which his name had just met should never be effaced from his memory, and he should on all occasions be ready to prove his high sense of their kindness. (Cheers.) The union of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture was among the dearest wishes of his heart. He had always advocated this principle, as he was of opinion that the prosperity of the one depended on the prosperity of the other. (Cheers.) He would, therefore, without trespassing on the time of the meeting, call upon all present to drink with three times three, the toast which he had been called on to propose, namely, "Commerce, manufactures, and agriculture." With the firm union of the three country must prosper, under the blessings of Divine Providence, in spite of every effort against her. (Loud cheers.)

The Marquis of Northampton next proposed "The health of the Marquis of Camden and the University of Cambridge."

The Honourable and Reverend Neville Greville, Master of Magdalene, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, briefly returned thanks.

The noble president, in proposing the next toast, which was the health of a distinguished individual present, the Honourable A. Stevenson, Minister of the United States, and an honorary member of the society, said that he well knew the farmers of England; and they would all warrant him in saying that they wished, one and all, for peace and tranquillity. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stevenson, the American minister, then rose, and was received very warmly by the meeting. He said it would be affection in him to say that the scene before him was unexampled by all he had ever witnessed before. From such an assembly the kindness which he had received he felt deeply, and it was rendered doubly grateful by the flattering manner in which his name and his country had been mentioned by the noble president. The motives, too, were as delightful as the manner of the toast. They did not bear so much personally—he was not the personal object of the toast, but his fellow-countrymen, whom he had the honour to represent. Most truly had the noble duke said that it was the wish of the American people to cultivate peace and good-will with England; and when he looked on that vast and influential assembly, representing as it did the interests, not only of English agriculture, but the agriculture of the United Kingdom, he knew and he felt that there was much to be done by it to strengthen those ties of peace and concord which happily subsisted between the two countries. (Cheers.) This was not an age of war, thank God; and the time was gone by when it was considered the natural state of man, and peace was looked upon as a difficult and dangerous experiment. The soldier and the sword were no longer the security for humane and peaceful nations—the schoolmaster, and not the warrior, was now abroad; and the rulers of the earth were already beginning to be taught, for the stability of their throne and power, to trust not so much to the terrors of war as to the milder influence and moral force of a virtuous, enlightened, and religious people. (Loud cheers.) These were the principles of a new and reforming age, principles which were gaining strength throughout the nations, and which were held sacred by two nations in particular, England and America, united as they were by kindred ties and mutual interests, and each under the influence of public opinion. (Cheers.) And in this age, when the love of peace, of knowledge, of Christianity, was overspreading the earth, was there one human being of the most ordinary enlightenment—was there a Christian—above all, was there a descendant of the Anglo-Saxon, who would not look upon any breach between the two countries as the greatest curse which could have fallen upon both, and one of the greatest evils which could happen to the cause of humanity and the rising liberties of the rest of mankind? Cheers. England and America were too wise to go to war with each other, and he trusted much that this would ever be the case, to the virtue, the prudence, and the foresight of those who wielded the destinies of the two countries. (Cheers.) The English Agricultural Society nobly vindicated the feelings of those by whom it was originated for the spread of agriculture, not alone in Great Britain, but all over the world. He felt proud of being deemed worthy to be elected one of its members, and the only regret he entertained was, that unable to afford it any benefit respecting agricultural experiment, he could only offer it his homage and the best wishes of his heart. (Loud cheers.)

"The health of the Duke of Richmond," which was then proposed by Mr. Stevenson, was received with loud acclamations.

The Duke of Richmond returned thanks. The Marquis of Downshire, the Earl Hardwicke, Sir James Graham, Professor Buckland, Professor Whewell, the Duke of Rutland, Earl Spencer, Mr. Handley, M. P. and Mr. Pusey, M. P., addressed the meeting, after which the assembly broke up.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORBES STREET, BY A. WILLARD.